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IDENTIFIERS Arrests; Child Care Costs; Ethnic Differences; *Indicators; *Washington

ABSTRACT

These 42 Washington Kids Count summaries, one for each of the state's counties and major metropolitan areas, examine trends in the well-being of Washington's children. The summaries each begin with a report on economic prosperity within the state and the county or region. The statistical portraits are based on indicators in three general areas of children's well-being: (1) economic well-being (annual wages, family structure and income level, child care burden); (2) health and safety (prenatal care, low birthweight, low birthweight by race/ethnic group, teen pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, juvenile arrests); and (3) education (seventh grade reading and mathematics achievement). Comparison data are presented and trends are analyzed. Also presented are specific county profile data in comparison to the state. The data indicate that there has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but that disparities in all realms of child well-being have continued at 1998-1999 levels or have grown worse. (KB)

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County Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being: 2000 Statewide Summaries

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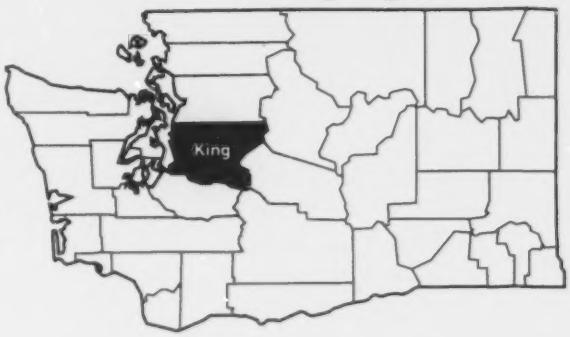
WASHINGTON kids count

City of Seattle

CITY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

King Region



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 25% of children in King County lived in families with inadequate incomes.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 7.1%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in King County. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Twelve percent of children in the city of Seattle were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Sixteen percent of children in King County who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

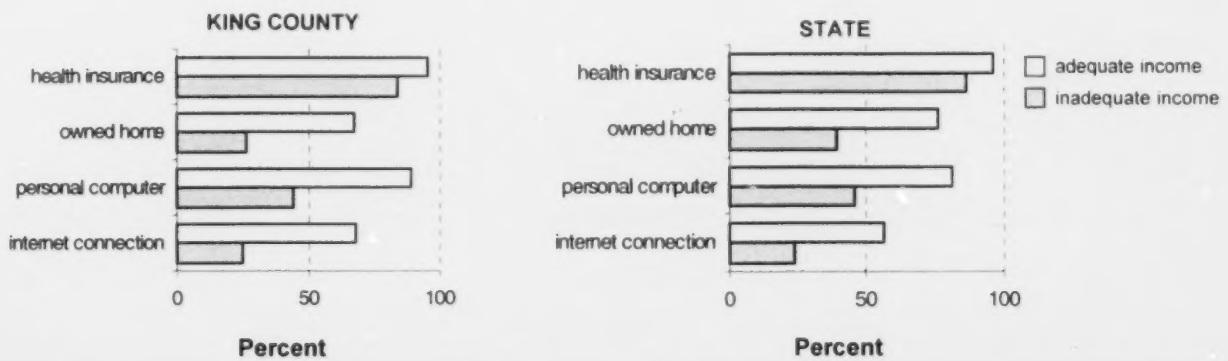
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in King County, children of color passed the reading and math tests at only 60% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income, have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

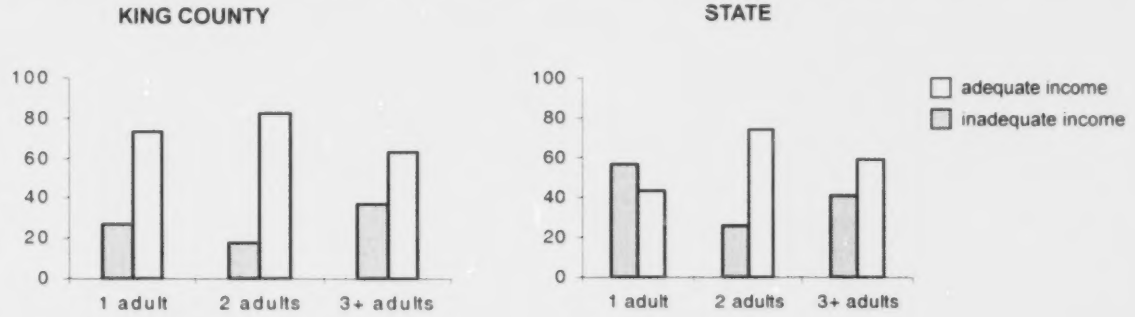
One in ten youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1998 in Seattle.

City of Seattle 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (King County) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

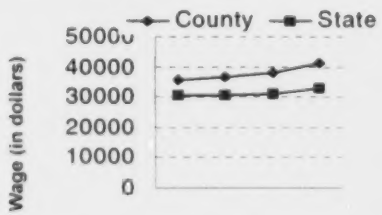


*Average Annual Wages**

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	35,795(-0.7)	36,389(1.6)	37,880(3.9)	41,288(8.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

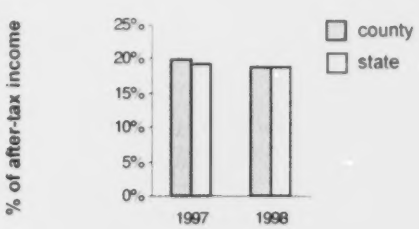


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	6,432	19.8	18.8	-1.0
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in eight babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1998 in Seattle.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	1,540(21.8)	739(10.7)	873(12.0)	1.3	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	496(7.0)	433(6.3)	471(6.5)	0.2	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	151(10.5)	87(6.5)	23(7.6)	203(6.8)	720(4.5)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	752(12.1)	468(6.4)	372(5.0)	-1.4	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
City	TR	5,685(5.8)	4,431(4.3)	6,316(6.0)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	4,501(4.6)	3,486(3.4)	4,953(4.7)	1.3	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	8,938(29.8)	4,012(9.6)	4,088(9.6)	0.0	No Change
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

KING REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	47.8	53.4	5.6	♦ Better
Children of color	31.9	38.8	6.9	♦ Better
Caucasian children	54.0	59.8	5.8	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	28.7	36.3	7.6	♦ Better
Children of color	20.1	24.2	4.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	32.0	41.4	9.4	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income is below 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

City of Tacoma

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 29% of children in the Puget Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 8%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Puget Sound Region. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Twenty percent of children in the city of Tacoma were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the Puget Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

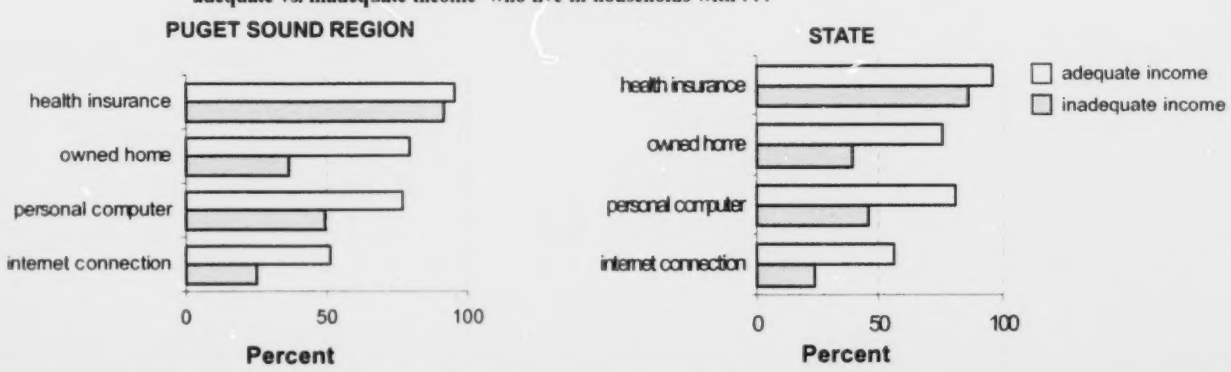
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in Pierce county, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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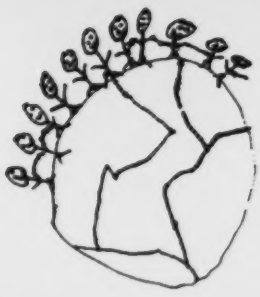
WASHINGTON kids count

For more information
contact Washington Kids
Count at (206) 685-9109



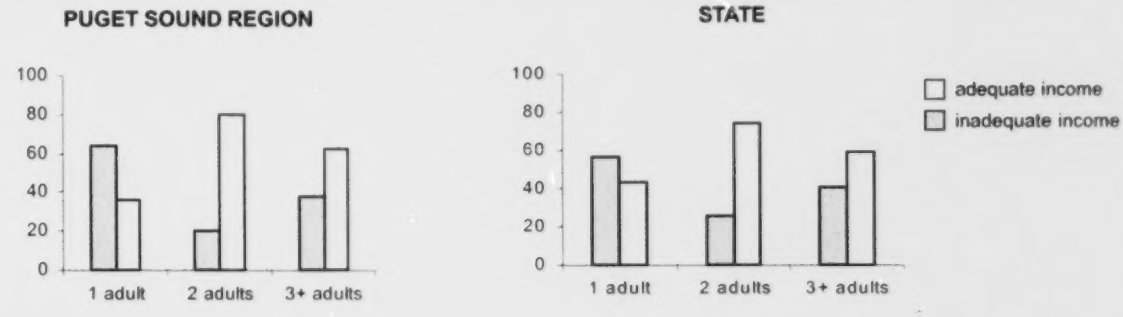
One in five babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1998 in Tacoma.

The City of Tacoma 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Puget Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

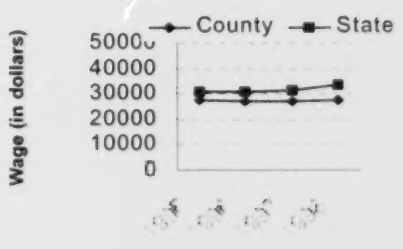


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	27,422(-1.5)	27,046(-1.4)	26,854(-0.7)	27,493(2.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

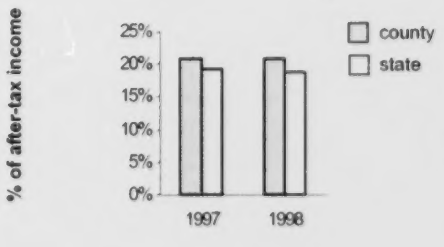


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,920	20.8	20.9	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in nine teenaged (15-17 years old) girls was pregnant in 1998 in Tacoma.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	446(14.9)	733(18.8)	812(20.1)	1.3	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	233(7.0)	286(7.3)	261(6.5)	-0.9	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	104(10.3)	83(5.0)	36(7.5)	110(6.9)	1039(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	406(10.1)	409(12.4)	408(11.3)	-1.1	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	8,308(4.6)	6,578(3.5)	8,294(4.3)	0.8	• Worse
	AR	4,870(2.7)	4,484(2.4)	6,157(3.2)	0.8	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	1,835(11.5)	2,551(11.8)	2,483(11.6)	NA	NA
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

PUGET SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	40.1	43.9	3.8	♦ Better
Children of color	29.0	33.8	4.8	♦ Better
Caucasian children	43.2	47.3	4.1	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.7	0.7	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	19.2	25.1	5.9	♦ Better
Children of color	13.0	16.5	3.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	21.0	27.9	6.9	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if the number is less than five.**
- **The Puget Sound Region** includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income is below 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL education services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity; Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost; Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration.*
Prenatal Care; Teen Pregnancy; Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health.*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission.*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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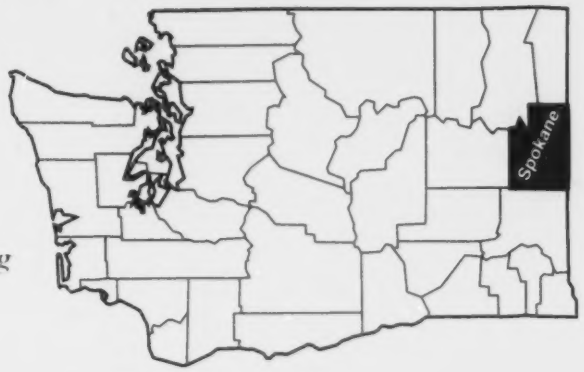
Web site: http://hspc.org

City of Spokane

CITY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 37% of children in Spokane County lived in families with inadequate incomes.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is approximately 10%, 5% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in Spokane County. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Ten percent of children in the city of Spokane were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Five percent of children in Spokane County who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

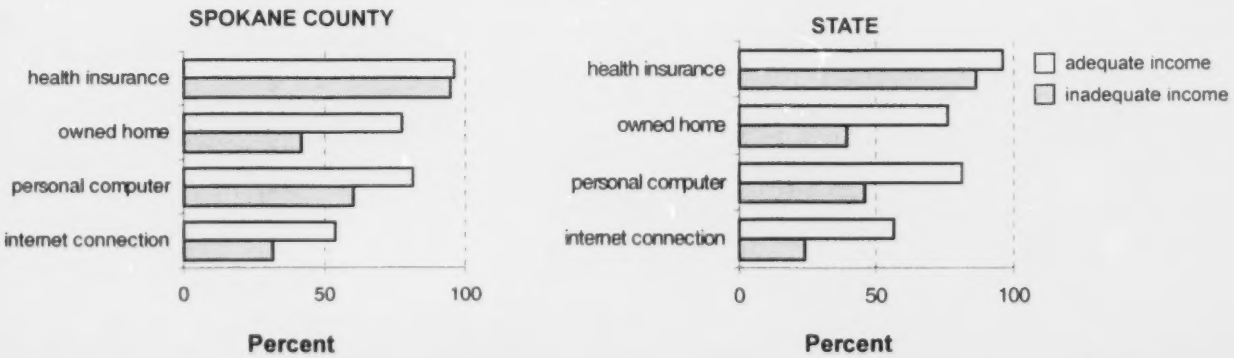
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Spokane region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income, have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[2]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

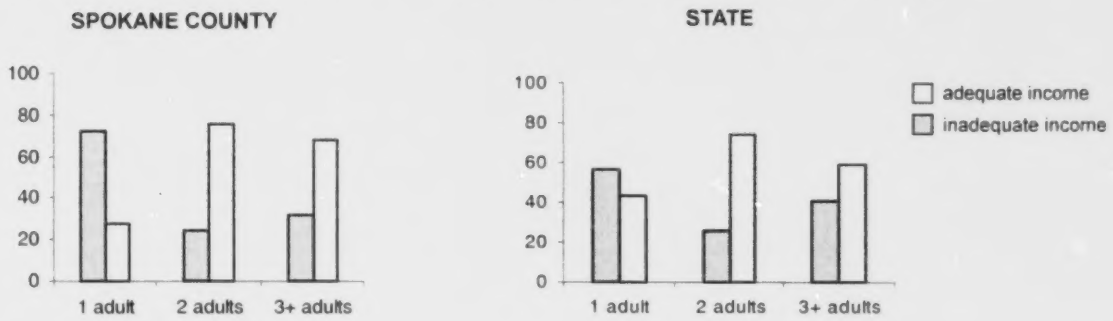
One in thirty teenaged (15-17 years of age) girls was pregnant in 1998, nearly 4% decrease from 1997.

City of Spokane 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Spokane County) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

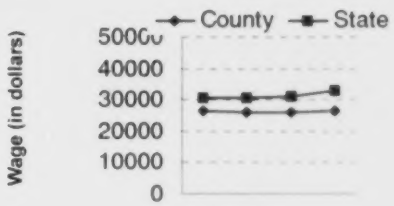


*Average Annual Wages**

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
♦
Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	26,200(-2.2)	25,977(-0.9)	25,929(-0.2)	26,546(2.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

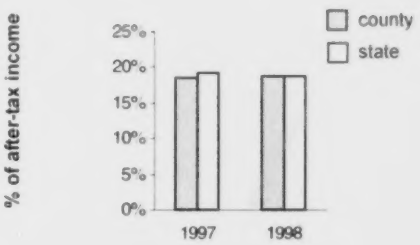


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
•
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,272	18.6	18.7	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Nearly one in seventeen youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in the city of Spokane in 1998, a slight decrease from 1997.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	973(29.1)	357(11.2)	315(10.0)	-1.2	♦ Better
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	53(1.8)	216(6.8)	178(5.6)	-1.2	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	15(16.1)	6(3.9)	8(6.4)	11(7.4)	253(5.0)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	379(5.1)	235(7.3)	305(3.4)	-3.9	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
City	TR	2,943(2.9)	2,415(2.3)	2,625(2.5)	0.2	• Worse
	AR	2,240(2.2)	2,245(2.2)	2,503(2.4)	0.2	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	4,043(10.4)	3,019(6.1)	2,846(5.8)	-0.4	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

SPOKANE REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	46.1	48.3	2.2	♦ Better
Children of color	31.2	34.9	3.7	♦ Better
Caucasian children	48.2	50.4	2.2	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	25.1	28.5	3.4	♦ Better
Children of color	13.7	17.6	3.9	♦ Better
Caucasian children	26.6	30.1	3.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.6	0.1	♦ Better

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income is below 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

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[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity: Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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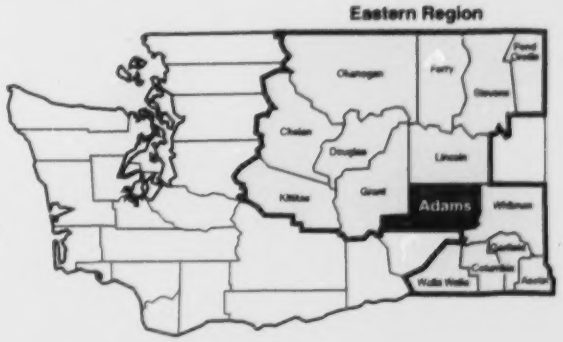
Adams County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

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Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-three percent of children in Adams County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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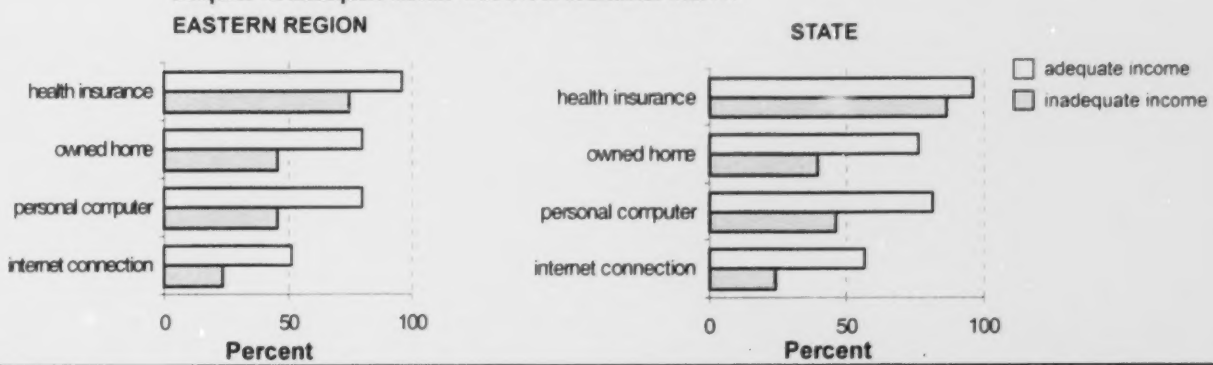
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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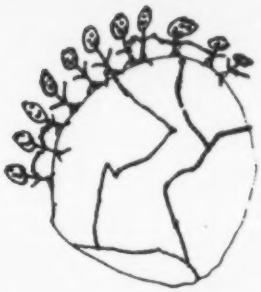


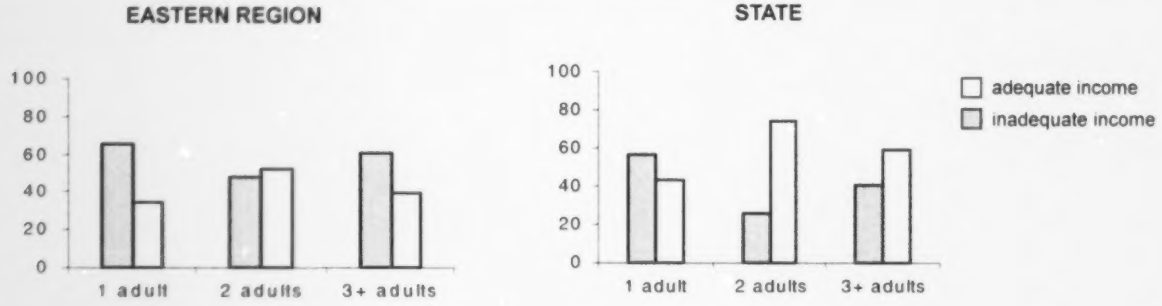
Although the average wage rose by more than 3% between 1997 and 1998--the second highest increase in this region--the average wage amount is the second lowest in the state.

Adams County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

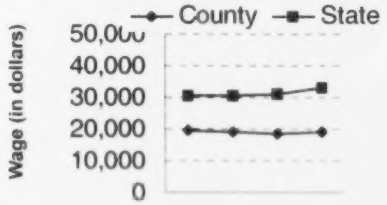


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	19,377(0.0)	18,970(-2.1)	18,337(-3.5)	18,938(3.2)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

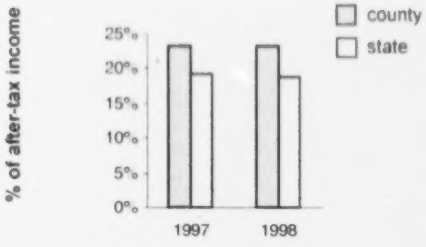


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	3,648	23.3	23.2	-0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

While teen (15-17 years of age) pregnancy decreased by more than 1% between 1997 and 1998, the overall rate was the highest in the region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	87(33.7)	85(29.1)	76(22.9)	-6.2	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	15(5.8)	16(5.5)	17(5.1)	-0.4	♦ **Better**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	14(3.9)	35(7.7)	30(6.5)	-1.2	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	175(3.4)	99(1.8)	91(1.8)	0.0	
	AR	95(1.9)	57(1.0)	70(1.4)	0.4	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	210(11.9)	418(17.0)	271(10.9)	-6.1	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

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Asotin County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

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This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Ninteen percent of children in Asotin County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

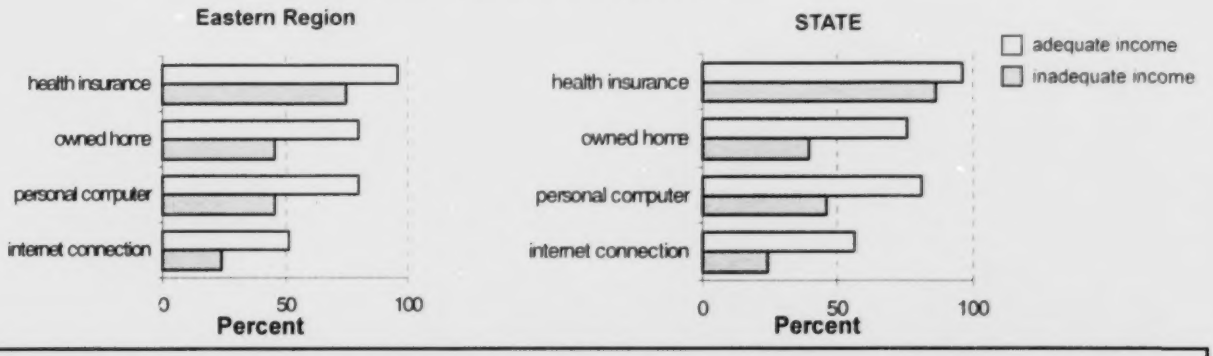
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income income[1] who live in households with . . .

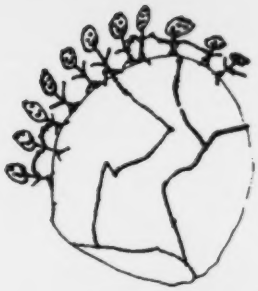


Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

PS 029587

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



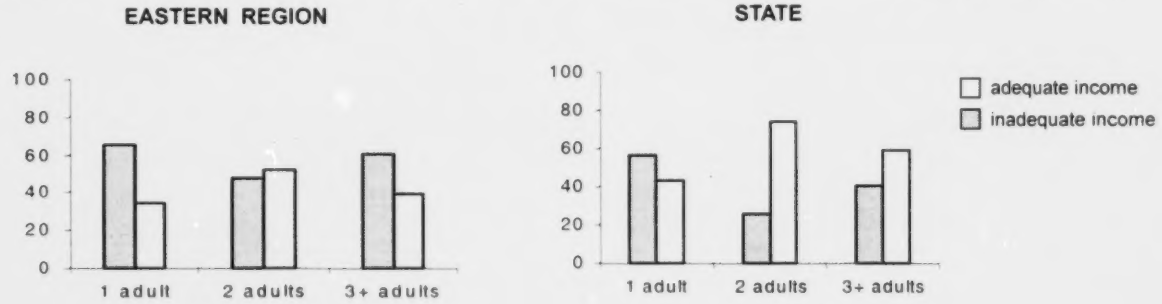
The childcare burden rose by more than 1% between 1997 and 1998, one of the highest increases in the state.

Asotin County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

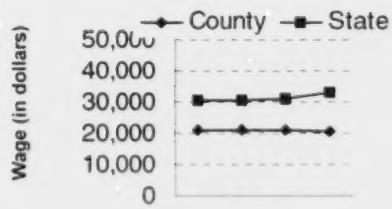


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	20,814(-1.2)	20,771(-0.2)	20,840(0.3)	20,533(-1.5)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

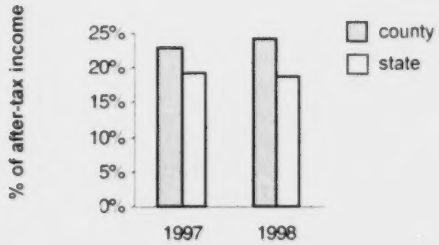


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,140	23.0	24.1	1.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Babies born with low birthweight increased almost 2% between 1997 and 1999, the highest in the region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	66(28.3)	63(22.2)	54(19.3)	-2.9	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	14(6.0)	14(4.9)	19(6.8)	1.9	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	12(2.9)	29(5.9)	20(4.0)	-1.9	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	403(7.6)	361(6.4)	580(10.4)	4.0	• **Worse**
	AR	252(4.7)	290(5.2)	425(7.6)	2.4	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	175(9.3)	272(10.5)	245(9.3)	-1.2	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ Better
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ Better
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ Better
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

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[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

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Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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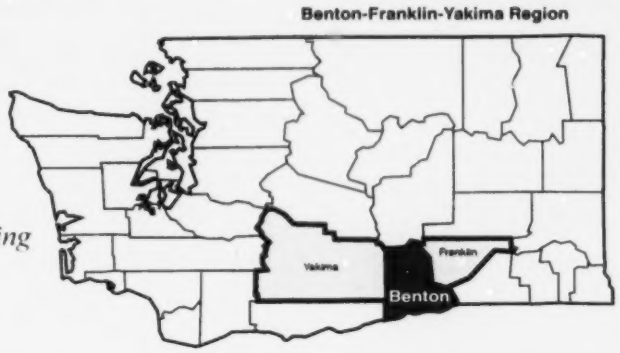
Web site: http://hspc.org

Benton County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 53% of children in Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region lived in families with inadequate annual income.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, 2.5% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region.
- Twenty-seven percent of children in Benton County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eighteen percent of children in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

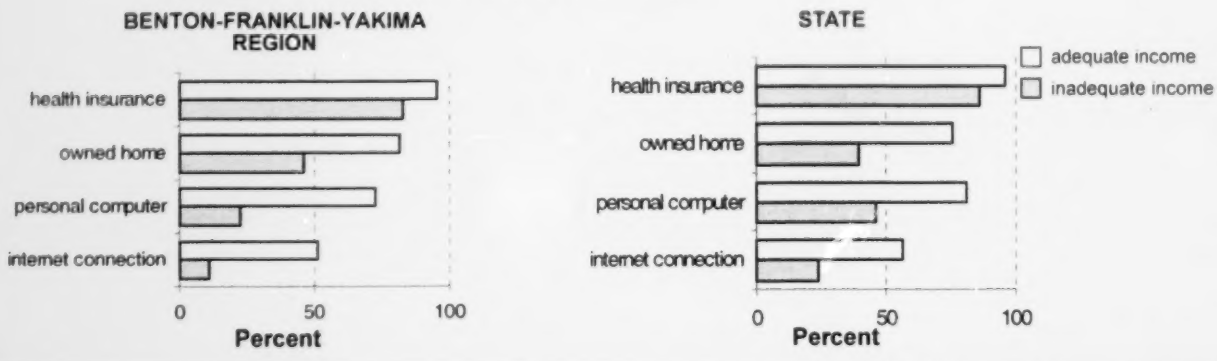
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima region, children of color passed the reading test at only 40% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs 24%) as children in low income families.

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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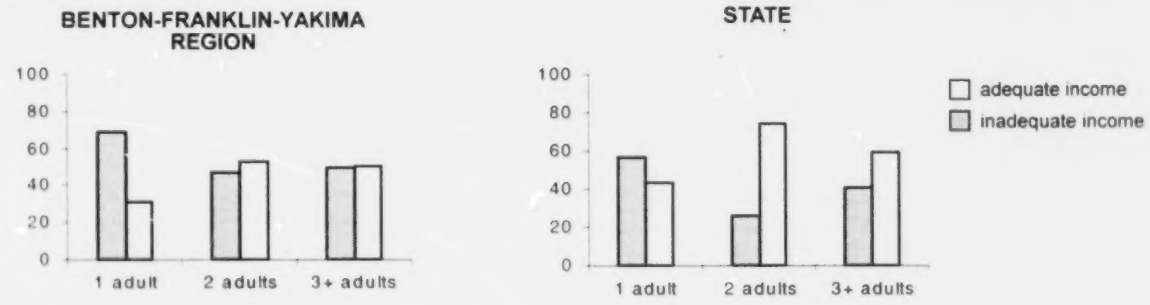
Teenage (15-17 years of age) pregnancy decreased almost 0.8% from 1997 and 1998; nearly one in every twenty five teenaged girls was pregnant in 1998.

Benton County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.

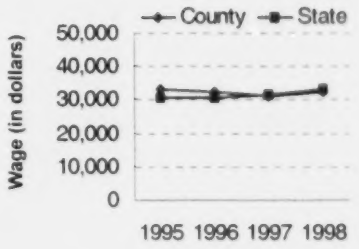


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	33,187(-2.4)	32,086(-3.4)	31,091(-3.2)	32,176(3.4)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

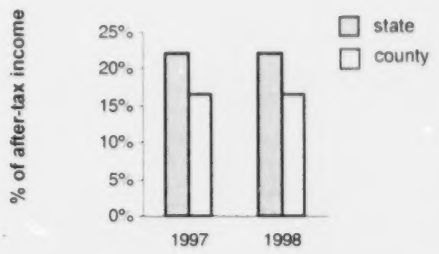


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,476	16.5	16.5	-0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in seven juveniles (10-17 years of age) was arrested in 1998, a slight decrease from 1997.

For more information
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at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	407(23.3)	474(23.4)	559(27.2)	3.8	♦ Better
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	77(4.4)	114(5.6)	124(6.0)	0.4	• Worse
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of all babies born (and percent of all babies) born by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	179(5.2)	22(8.3)	6(6.5)	222(3.2)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	127(4.7)	152(4.6)	129(3.8)	-0.8	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,332(3.4)	1,380(2.9)	2,210(5.3)	2.4	• Worse
	AR	1,062(2.7)	1,180(2.5)	1,882(4.5)	2.0	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,384(11.3)	2,359(12.9)	2,558(13.6)	0.7	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

BENTON-FRANKLIN-YAKIMA

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	32.8	38.2	5.4	♦ **Better**
Children of color	15.0	20.6	5.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	43.1	49.0	5.9	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.4	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.1	19.5	2.4	• **Worse**
Children of color	5.1	8.2	3.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	23.6	27.1	3.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.2	0.3	0.1	♦ **Better**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Ben-Fran-Yak Region** includes Benton, Franklin, and Yakima Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold. Inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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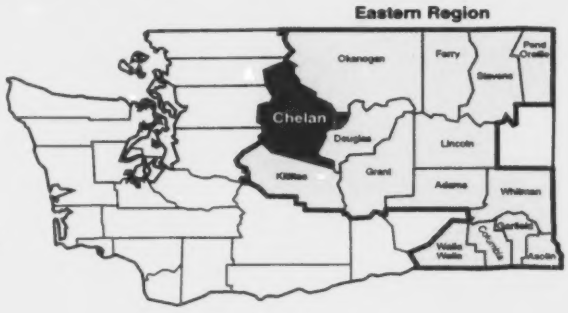
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Chelan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-two percent of children in Chelan County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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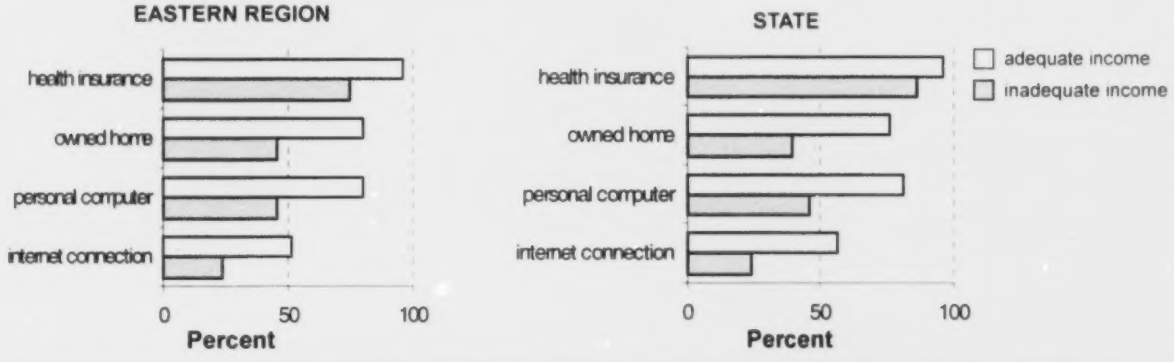
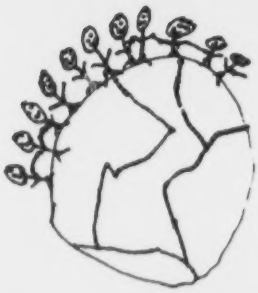
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



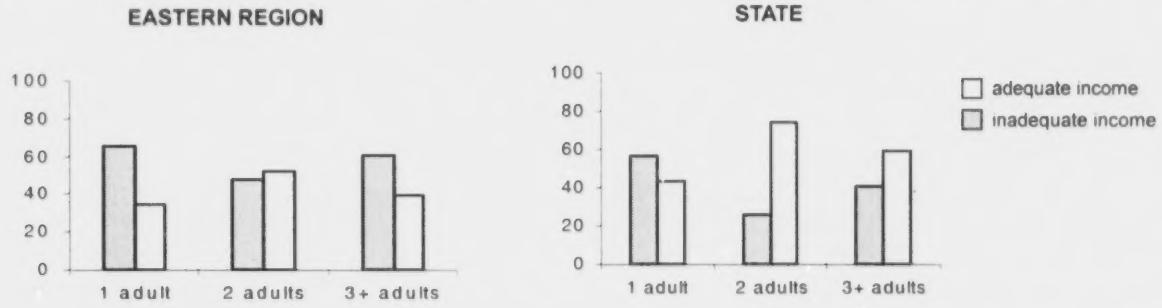
The juvenile (10-17 years of age) arrest rate decreased by nearly 6% between 1997 and 1998, one of the more dramatic decreases in the state.

Chelan County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

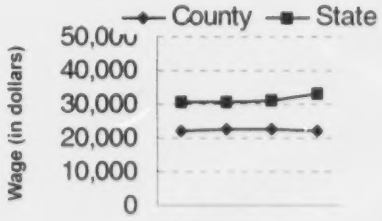


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
•
Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	22,098(-2.3)	22,306(0.9)	22,341(0.2)	21,933(-1.9)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

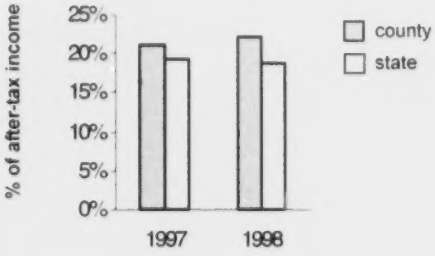


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
•
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,104	21.1	22.2	1.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The number of babies born to mothers who received inadequate prenatal care increased almost 4% between 1997 and 1998, the second highest increase in this region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	218(26.1)	184(18.8)	231(22.4)	3.6	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	39(4.7)	47(4.8)	58(5.6)	0.8	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	59(5.8)	66(5.1)	68(5.2)	0.1	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	444(2.7)	419(2.4)	811(4.5)	2.1	• Worse
	AR	287(1.7)	305(1.7)	606(3.4)	1.7	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	573(11.5)	1,623(21.5)	1,215(16.0)	-5.5	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ Better
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ Better
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ Better
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey: 1998 (OFM)*

Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.

Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*

Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*

Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*

WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

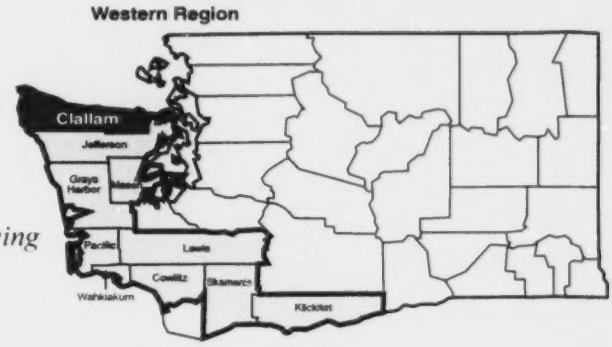
For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Clallam County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Sixteen percent of children in Clallum County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health care.

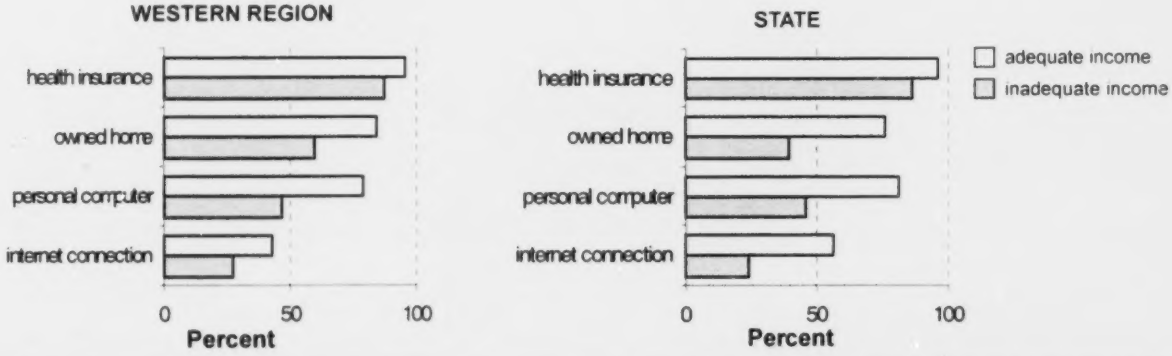
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



PS 029587

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WASHINGTON kids count

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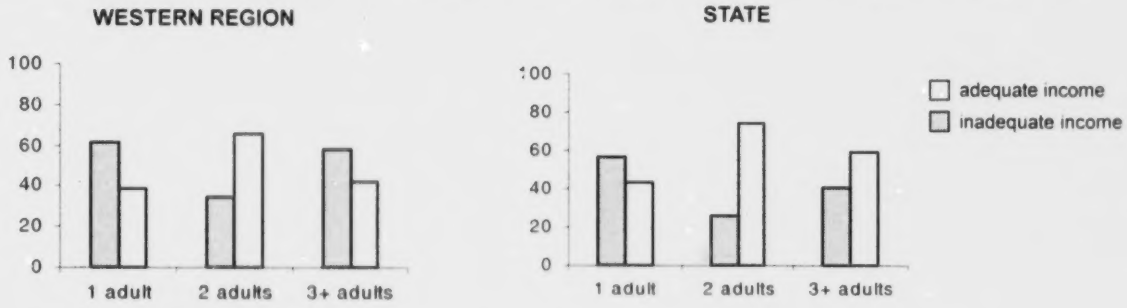
The average wages decreased by almost 2% between 1997 to 1998, one of the sharpest drops in the region.

Clallam County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

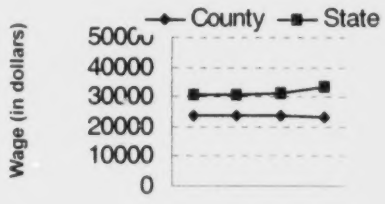


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	23,909(-2.9)	23,473(-1.9)	23,674(0.9)	23,234(-1.9)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

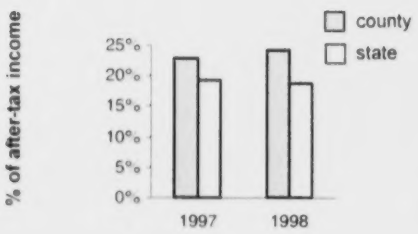


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,752	22.9	24.1	1.2
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care increased slightly between 1997 and 1998.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	128(18.2)	103(15.9)	110(16.0)	0.1	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	29(4.1)	23(3.6)	43(6.3)	2.7	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	44(4.2)	46(3.4)	65(4.8)	1.4	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	763(5.1)	652(4.2)	874(5.6)	1.4	• Worse
	AR	437(2.9)	379(2.4)	615(3.9)	1.5	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	771(13.9)	720(9.7)	542(7.3)	-2.4	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from he 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

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[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost; Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Clark County

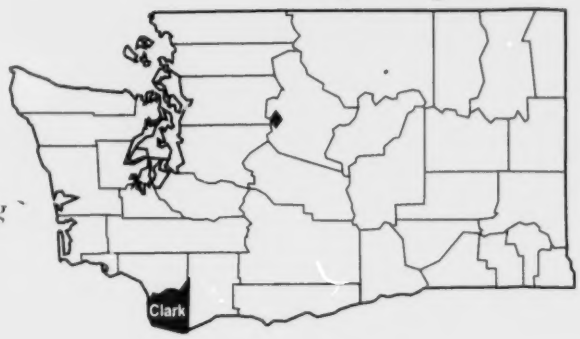
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Clark Region



Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 26% of children in Clark County lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies is approximately 5% in Clark County.
- Sixteen percent of children in Clark County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Sixteen percent of children in Clark County who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

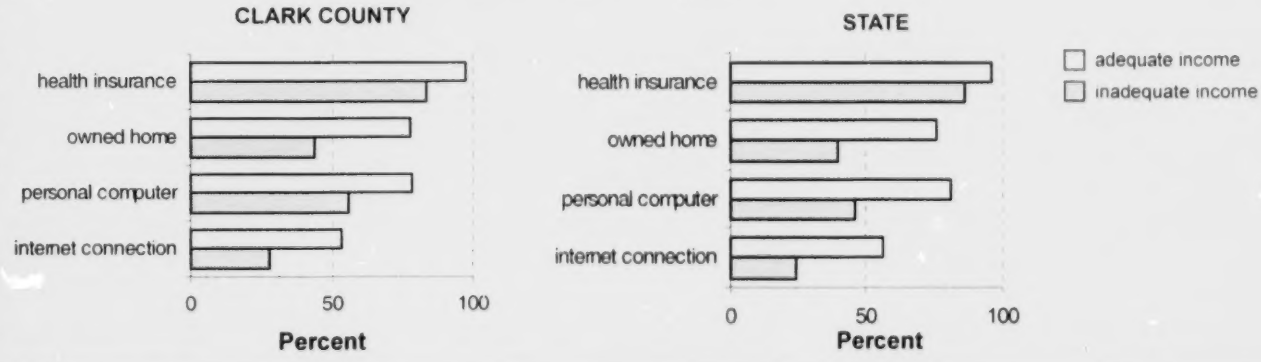
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Spokane region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on themath test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 685-9109

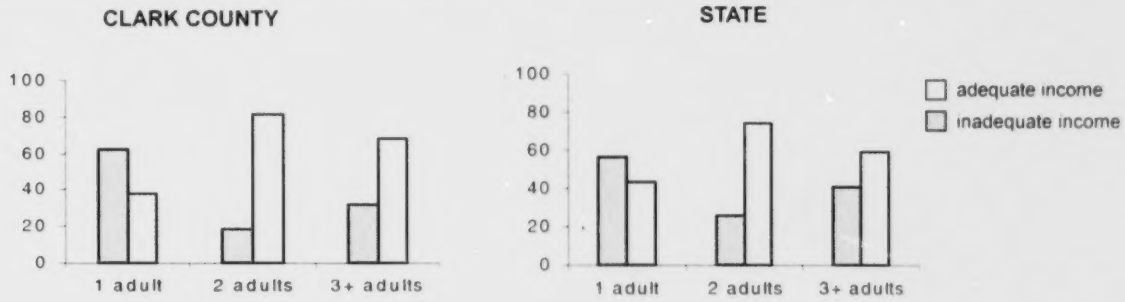
One in 17 juveniles (10-17 years of age) was arrested in 1998.

Clark County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Clark County) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

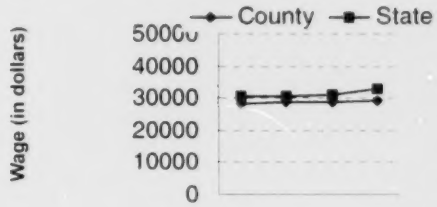


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
♦
Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	28,389(-1.6)	28,579(0.7)	28,528(-0.2)	29,330(2.7)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)



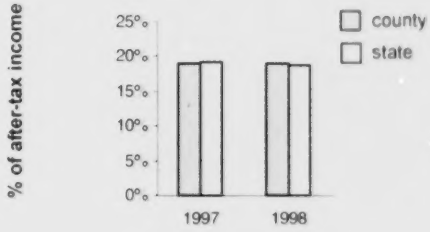
Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend

No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,752	19.0	19.0	0.0
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in six babies was born to a mother who received delayed or inadequate prenatal care in 1998.

For more information contact WashingtonKids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	755(21.7)	889(18.0)	823(16.0)	-2.0	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	160(4.6)	217(4.4)	267(5.2)	0.8	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	13(14.8)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	13(5.3)	233(4.9)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	239(4.7)	301(4.1)	291(3.8)	-0.3	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	3,243(4.0)	2,420(2.2)	3,571(3.7)	1.5	• **Worse**
	AR	2,337(2.9)	1,785(1.6)	2,774(2.9)	1.3	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,727(6.8)	2,411(6.0)	2,466(5.9)	-0.1	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

CLARK COUNTY

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	40.4	48.2	7.8	♦ Better
Children of color	35.0	34.0	-1.0	• Worse
Caucasian children	41.1	50.5	9.4	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.9	0.7	-0.2	• Worse

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	20.0	27.1	7.1	♦ Better
Children of color	13.0	17.9	4.9	♦ Better
Caucasian children	20.9	28.4	7.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilingual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Columbia County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-one percent of children in Columbia County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

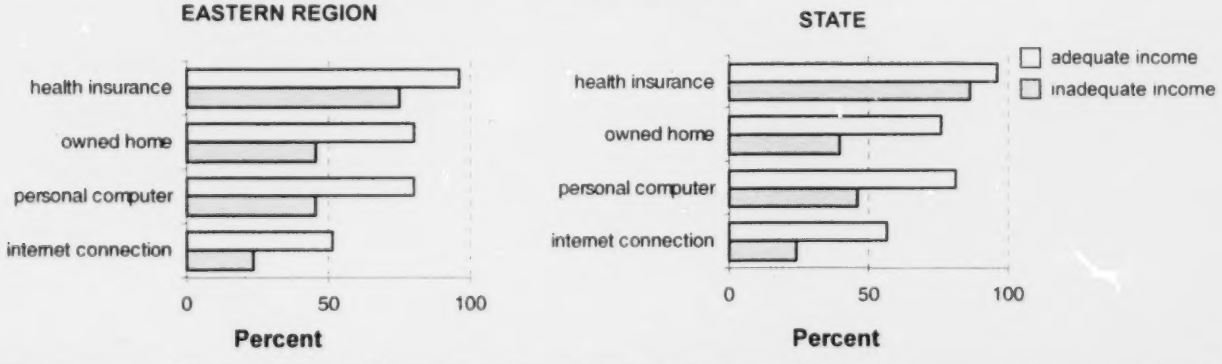
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income income le[e] **who live in households with . . .**



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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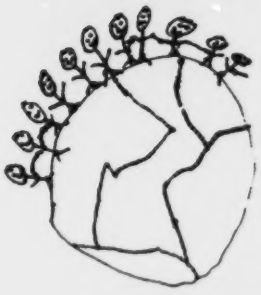
(206) 685-9109



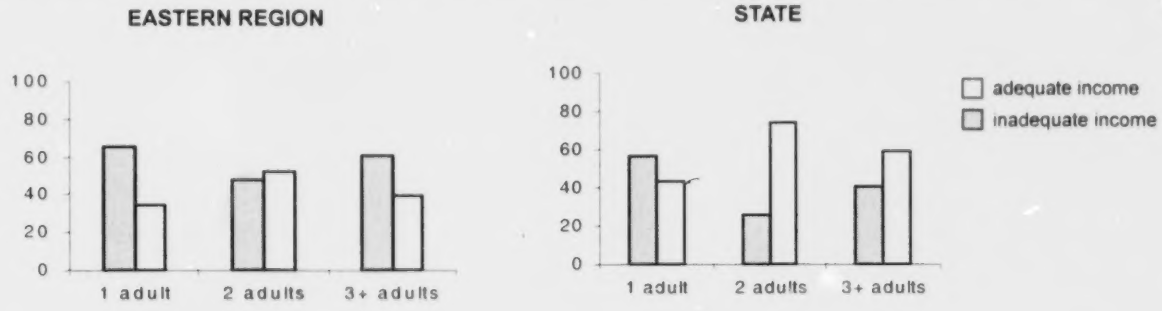
The average wage decreased by more than 4.4% between 1997 and 1998, the sharpest decrease in the state.

Columbia County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

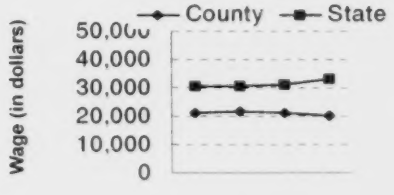


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
•
Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	20,981(2.1)	21,583(2.8)	21,085(-2.4)	20,196(-4.4)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

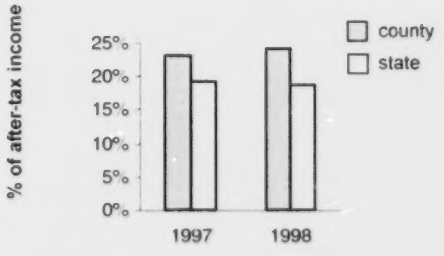


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
•
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,106	23.1	24.3	1.2
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The percentage of babies born to mothers who received inadequate prenatal care dropped by almost 7% between 1997 and 1998.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	20(38.5)	11(27.5)	10(20.8)	-6.7	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	6(7)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	57(5.5)	69(6.6)	70(6.8)	0.2	• **Worse**
	AR	41(3.9)	48(4.6)	56(5.4)	0.8	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	73(17.7)	34(6.6)	46(8.9)	2.3	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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Data Sources:

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Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*

Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*

Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*

WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

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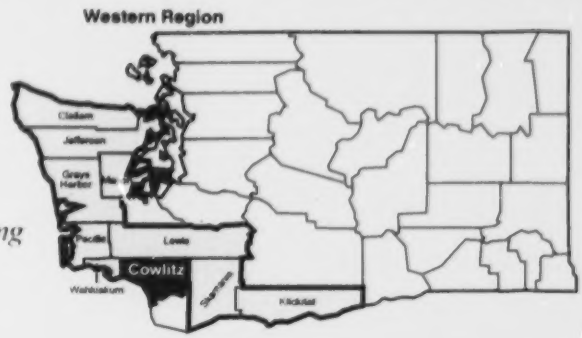
WASHINGTON kids count

Cowlitz County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in KingCounty (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Thirty-two percent of children in Cowlitz County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

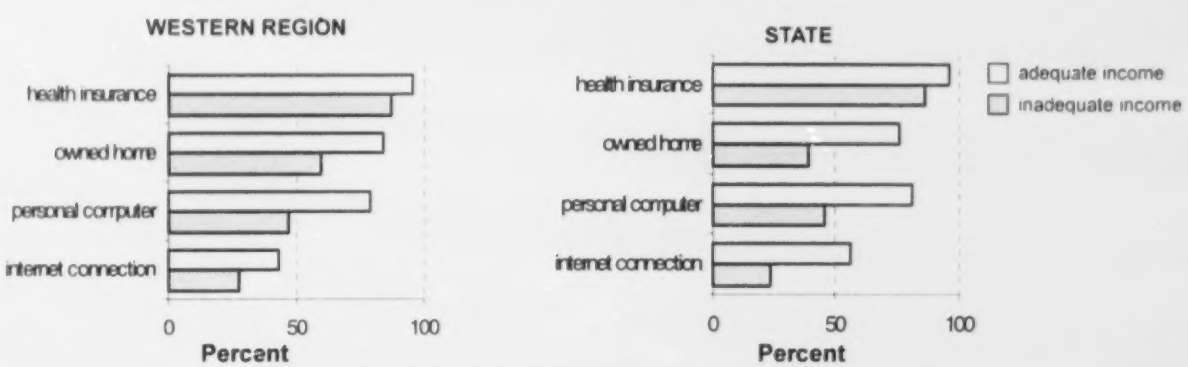
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[2] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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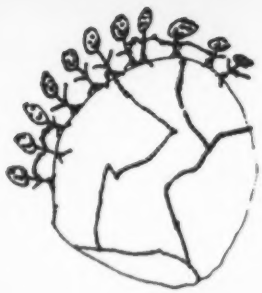


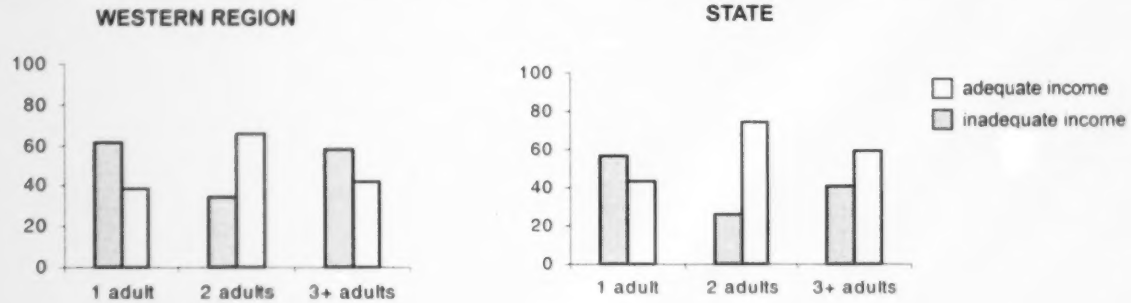
While the average wage rose only slightly between 1997 and 1998, it nonetheless represented the highest wage average in the region in 1998.

Cowlitz County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

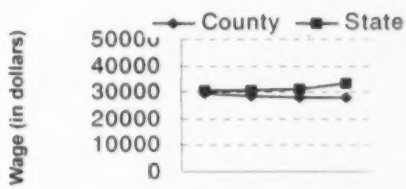


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	29,506(-2.2)	28,496(-3.5)	28,079(-1.5)	28,225(0.5)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

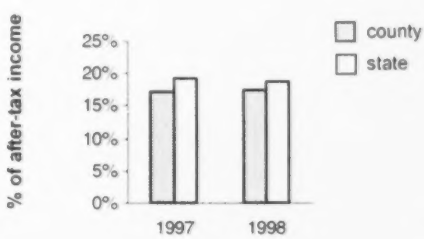


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,212	17.1	17.5	0.4
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in three babies was born to a mother who received inadequate prenatal care in 1998, the second highest rate in the state.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	363(28.8)	300(25.6)	384(32.1)	6.6	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	72(5.7)	69(5.9)	72(6.0)	0.1	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	106(5.9)	89(4.5)	86(4.2)	-0.2	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,809(7.5)	1,828(7.2)	3,171(12.5)	5.3	• Worse
	AR	835(3.4)	1,238(4.9)	2,357(9.3)	4.4	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,200(13.5)	1,739(15.6)	1,839(16.3)	0.8	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from he 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Socia and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Douglas County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000
Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty percent of children in Douglas County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

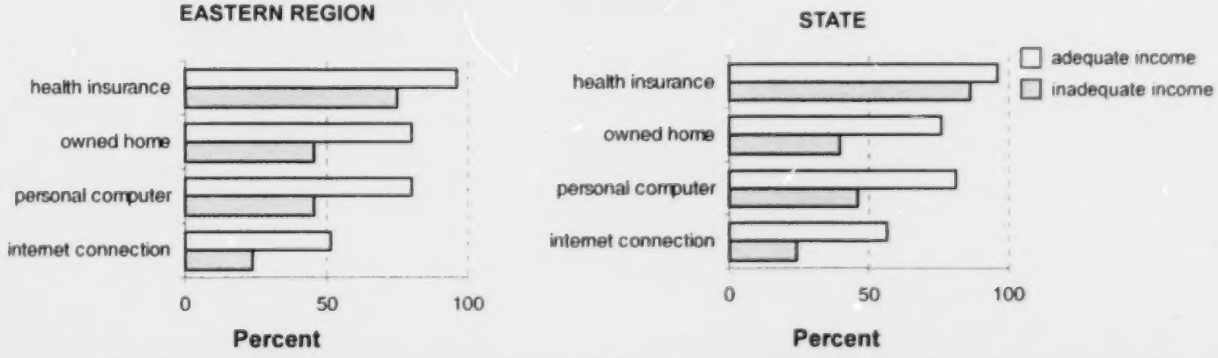
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

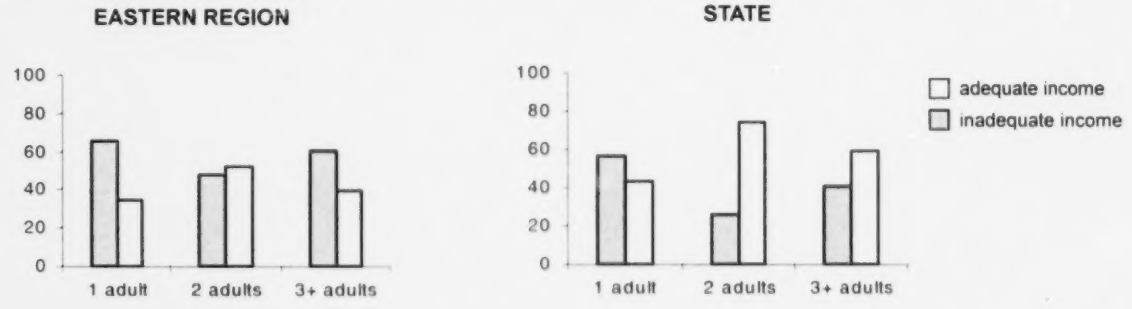
One in twenty-five teenage (15-17 years of age) girls was pregnant in 1998, a slight increase from 1997.

Douglas County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

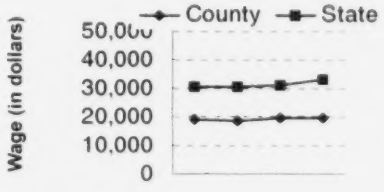


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
♦
Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	18,760(2.4)	18,580(-1.0)	19,328(3.9)	19,613(1.5)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

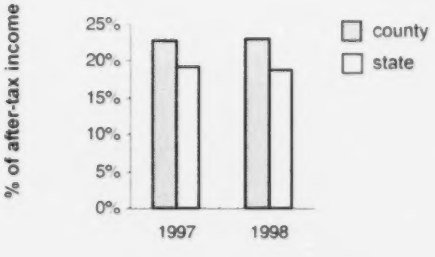


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
♦
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	3,756	22.7	23.0	0.3
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One of every twelve juveniles (10-17 years of age) was arrested in 1998, a 0.5% decrease from 1997.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	89(25.5)	94(21.6)	87(19.6)	-2.0	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	16(4.6)	32(7.3)	27(6.1)	-1.3	♦ **Better**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	26(4.7)	26(3.7)	30(4.1)	0.4	• **Worse**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	179(2.2)	161(1.9)	218(2.8)	0.9	• **Worse**
	AR	91(1.1)	123(1.4))	148(1.9)	0.5	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	310(11.6)	356(9.0)	342(8.5)	-0.5	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey: 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost: Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care: Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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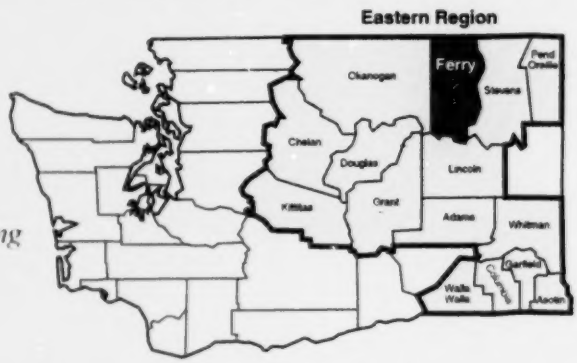
Ferry County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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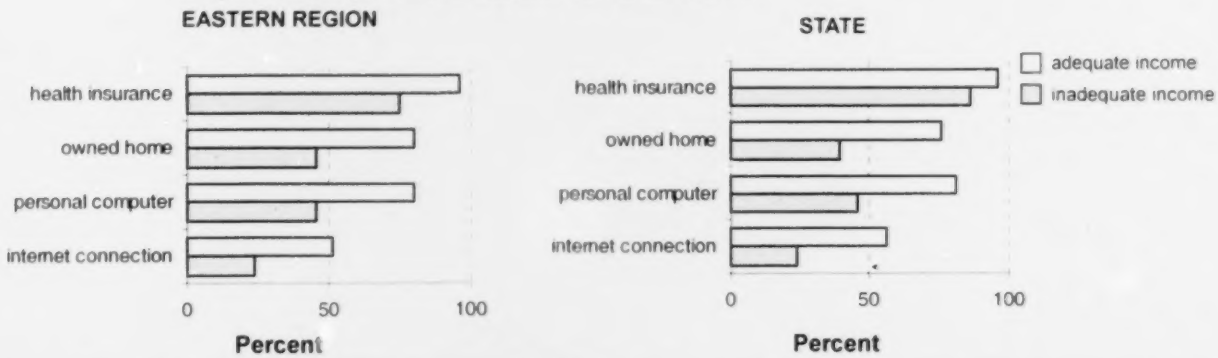
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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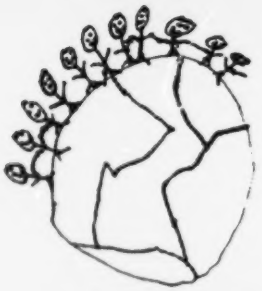


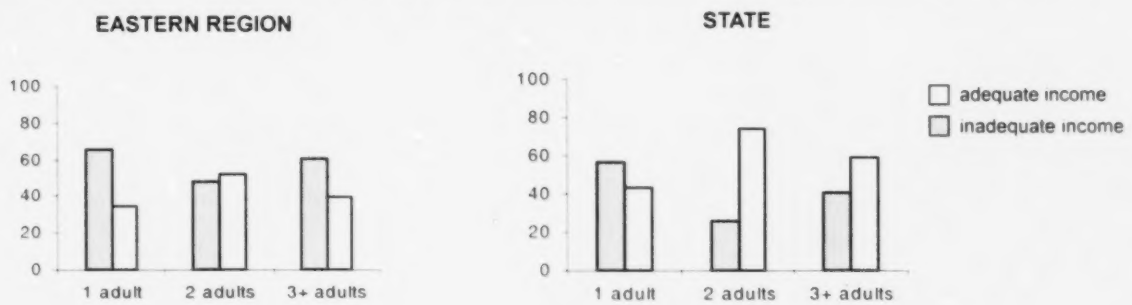
One in four seventh graders met 1999 Washington Assessment Learning math test in 1999 in this region, more than 4% increase from 1998.

Ferry County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

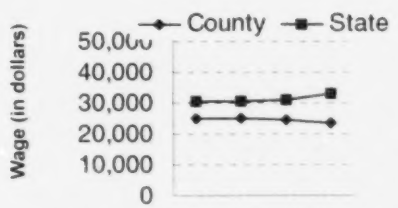


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
•
Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,992(-3.6)	24,949(-0.2)	24,541(-1.7)	23,750(-3.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

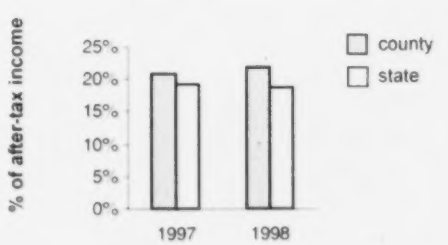


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
•
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,402	20.9	21.8	0.9
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The average wage decreased by more than 3% between 1997 and 1998, the second sharpest decrease in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	28(NA)	18(NA)	19(NA)	NA	NA
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	♦ **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	♦ **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of all babies born (and percent of all babies) born by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	7(4.2)	11(5.3)	7(3.3)	-2.0	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	98(4.6)	109(5.1)	143(6.7)	1.6	♦ **Worse**
	AR	50(2.4)	79(3.7)	98(4.6)	0.9	♦ **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	♦ **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	♦ **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	50(6.8)	47(4.4)	72(6.7)	2.3	♦ **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	♦ **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost: Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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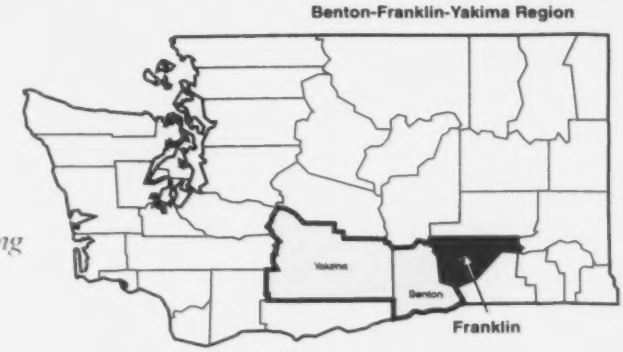
Web site: http://hspc.org

Franklin County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being.

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 53% of children in Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region lived in families with inadequate annual income.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, 2.5% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region.
- Thirty-eight percent of children in Franklin County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eighteen percent of children in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima region, children of color passed the reading test at only 40% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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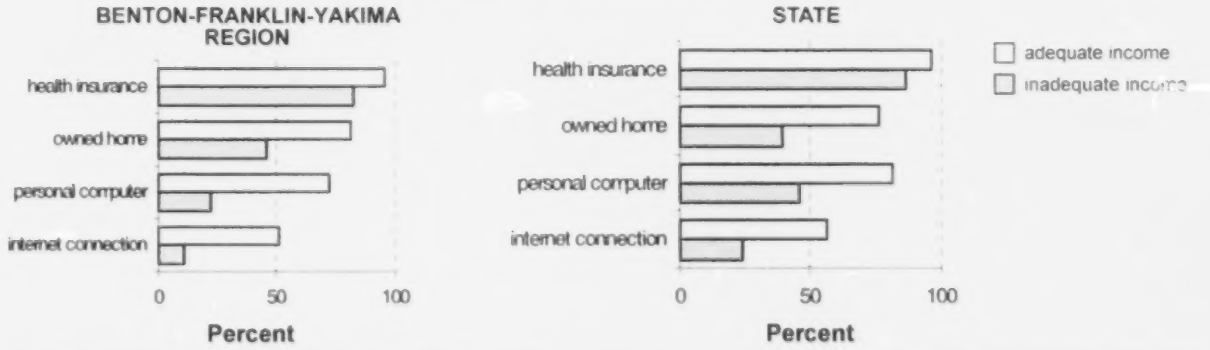
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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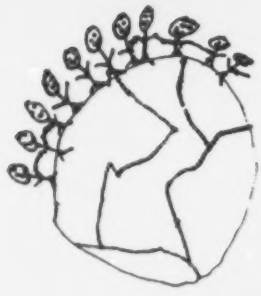


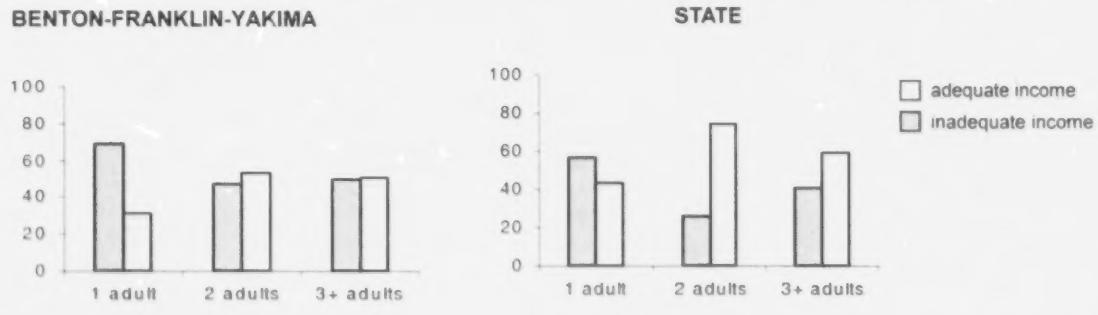
One in 3 babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1998, the highest in the state.

Franklin County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income[1]

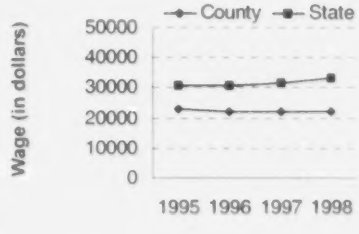


*Average Annual Wages**

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	22,702(-2.4)	21,875(-3.8)	21,853(-0.1)	21,988(0.6)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

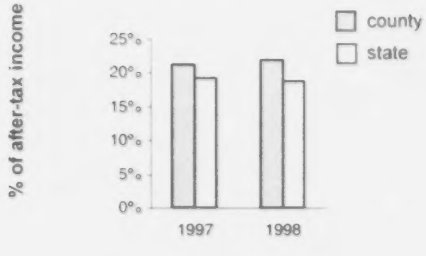


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,044	21.3	21.8	0.5
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Nearly one in thirteen teenaged girls (15-17 years of age) was pregnant in 1998, the highest in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	271(35.2)	356(36.6)	396(38.3)	1.6	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	40(5.2)	49(5.0)	62(6.0)	0.9	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	13(NA)	179(5.2)	22(8.3)	6(6.5)	222(3.2)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	70(7.5)	87(7.6)	92(7.9)	0.3	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	576(3.8)	584(3.8)	825(5.3)	1.5	• Worse
	AR	466(3.1)	487(3.1)	653(4.2)	1.1	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	389(9.6)	666(10.0)	585(7.3)	-2.7	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

BENTON-FRANKLIN-YAKIMA

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	32.8	38.2	5.4	♦ **Better**
Children of color	15.0	20.6	5.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	43.1	49.0	5.9	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.4	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.1	19.5	2.4	• **Worse**
Children of color	5.1	8.2	3.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	23.6	27.1	3.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.2	0.3	0.1	♦ **Better**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Ben-Fran-Yak Region** includes Benton, Franklin, and Yakima Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey: 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

Garfield County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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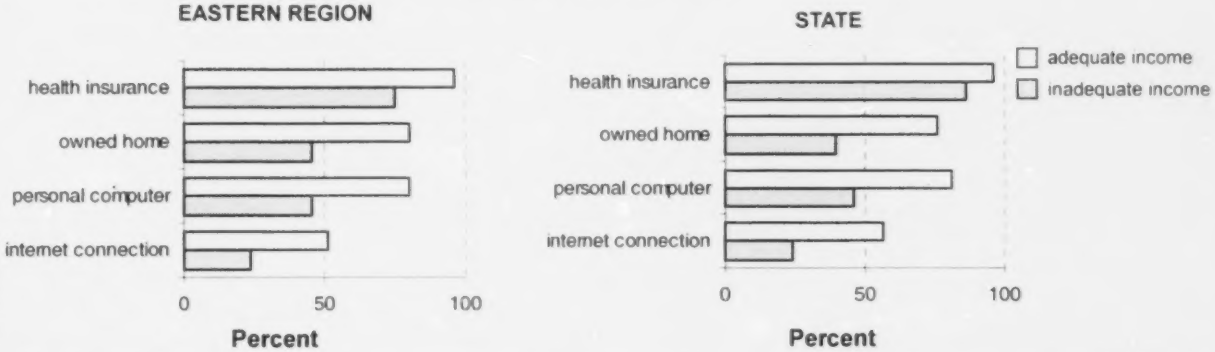
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

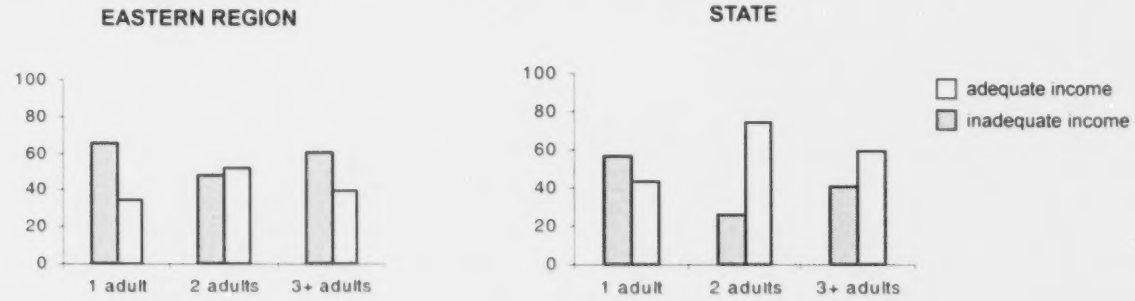
The average wage rose by nearly 4% from 1997 to 1998, the highest increase in the region.

Garfield County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

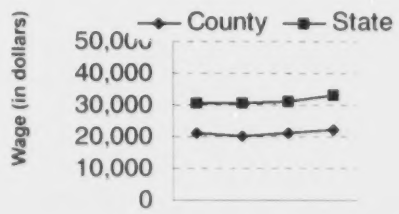


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	20,904(-4.2)	20,211(-3.4)	20,968(3.6)	21,766(3.7)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

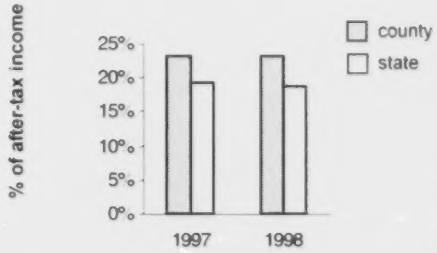


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,237	23.1	23.1	-0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One of every 14 juveniles (10-17 years of age) was arrested in 1998, an 8% decrease since 1997 and the most dramatic improvement in Washington State.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of all babies born (and percent of all babies) born by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	24(3.8)	10(1.5)	25(3.9)	2.4	• Worse
	AR	21(3.3)	8(1.2)	20(3.1)	1.9	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	31(13.1)	55(15.4)	26(7.2)	-8.1	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost; Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

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Grant County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-seven percent of children in Grant County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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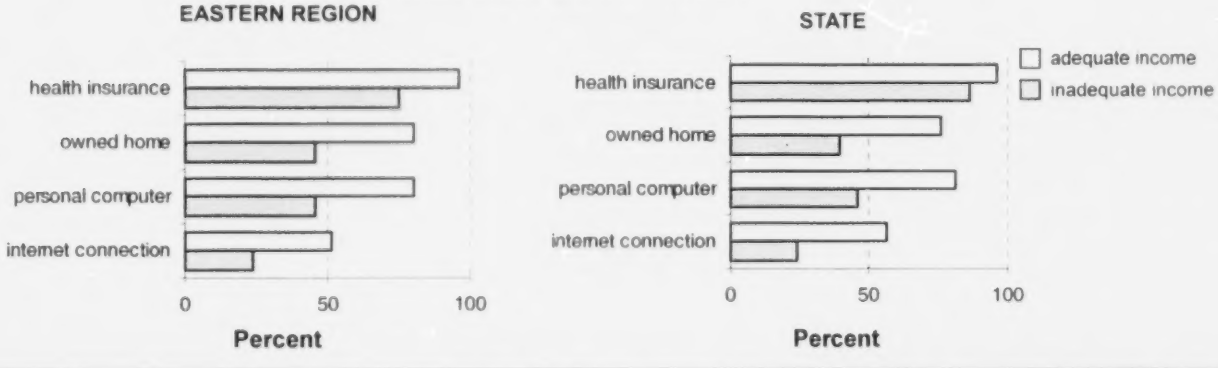
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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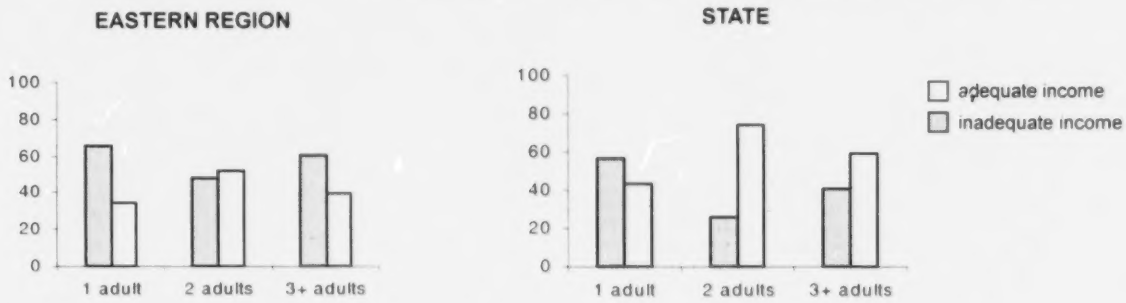
The juvenile (10-17 years of age) arrest rate rose nearly 3% between 1997 and 1998 in Grant County, the third sharpest increase in this region.

Grant County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

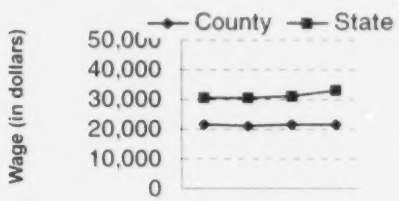


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
♦
Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	21,440(-3.1)	21,232(-1.0)	21,492(1.2)	21,551(0.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

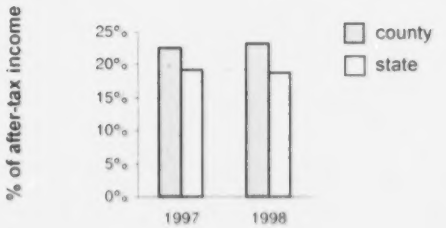


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
♦
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,224	22.6	23.3	0.6
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The teen (15-17 years of age) pregnancy rate decreased by 2.5%, the second sharpest decrease in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	324(36.3)	396(28.6)	354(26.5)	-2.0	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	45(5.0)	75(5.4)	72(5.4)	0.0	**No Change**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The percent of all babies born by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	71(5.6)	127(7.5)	86(4.9)	-2.5	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	872(4.5)	718(3.3)	711(3.3)	0.0	**No Change**
	AR	532(2.7)	376(1.7)	488(2.2)	0.5	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	100(1.6)	940(10.0)	1,210(12.7)	2.7	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ Better
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ Better
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ Better
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
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Notes:

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Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

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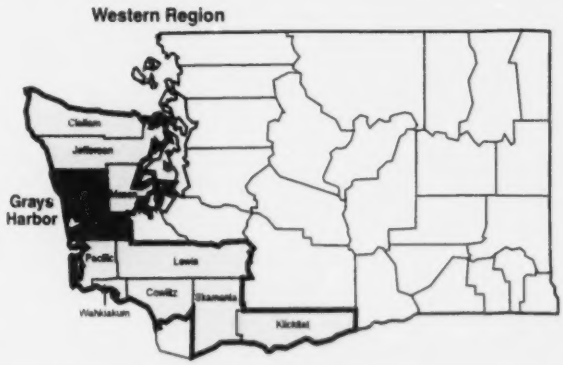
Grays Harbor County

WASHINGTON kids count

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

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Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Sixteen percent of children in Grays Harbor County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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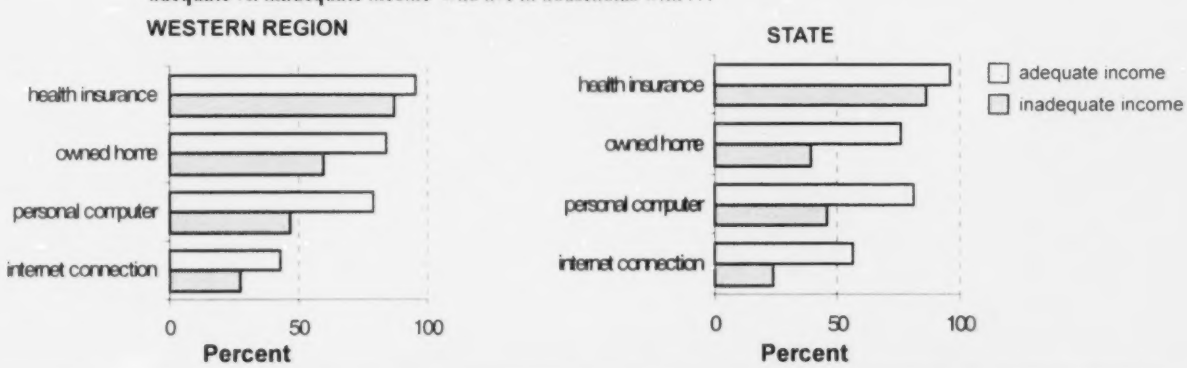
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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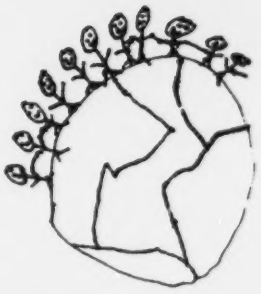


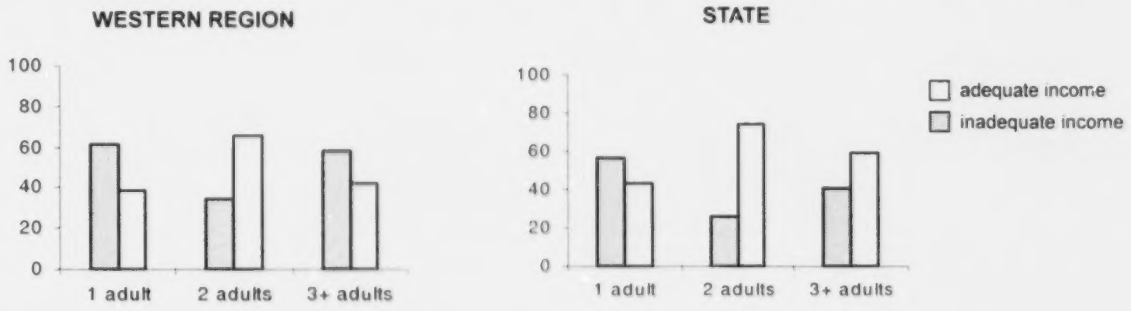
One out of seven seventh graders met adequate standards on the 1999 Washington Assessment Learning Math Test, the second lowest in this region.

Grays Harbor County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

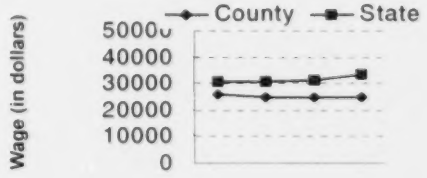


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	25,573(-1.1)	24,972(-2.4)	24,755(-0.9)	24,902(0.6)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

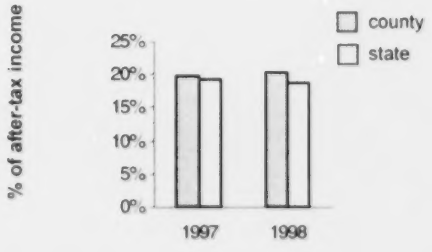


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,308	19.8	20.2	0.5
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Although the overall teen pregnancy (15-17 years of age) rate decreased slightly between 1997 and 1998, Grays Harbor has the hightest teen pregnancy rate of this region, where one in seventeen teenaged girls was pregnant in 1998.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	290(30.1)	116(13.7)	137(15.5)	1.9	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	61(6.3)	60(7.1)	46(5.2)	-1.9	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	94(6.9)	92(5.9)	89(5.7)	-0.2	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	999(5.4)	936(5.0)	1,358(7.4)	2.4	• Worse
	AR	721(3.9)	883(4.8)	1,265(6.9)	2.1	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	700(9.9)	1,231(14.2)	1,228(14.2)	0.0	No Change
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from he 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on he WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children s Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

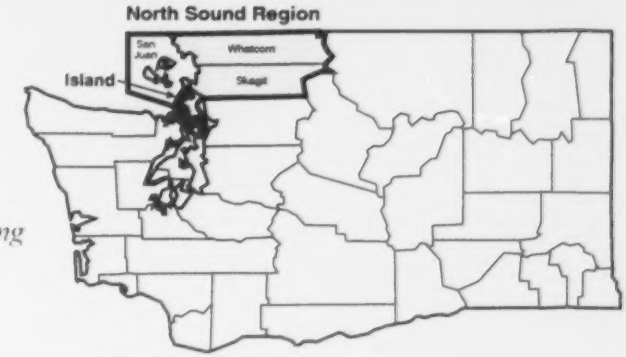
This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Socia and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Island County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 42% of children in the North Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is almost 7%, 3.2% more than the low birthweight for Caucasian children in the North Sound Region.
- Thirteen percent of children in Island County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the North Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the North Sound region, children of color passed the reading and math tests at only 60% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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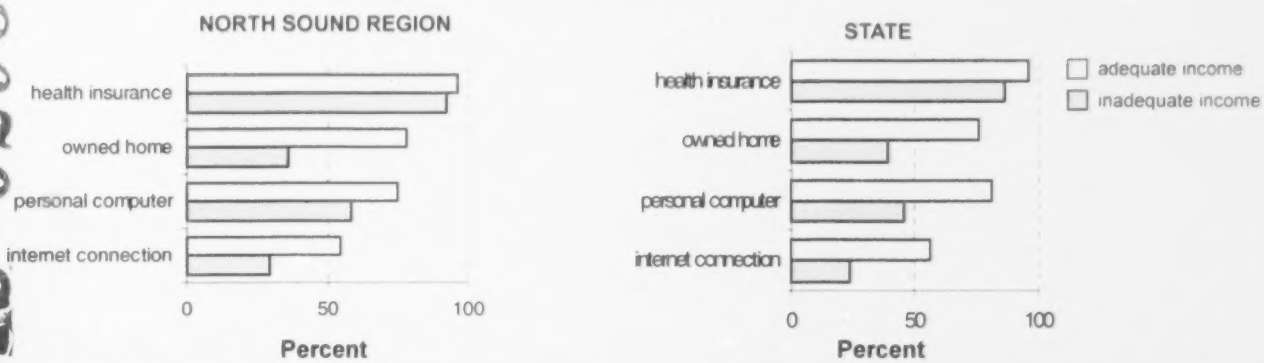
BS

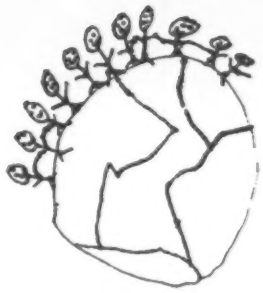
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



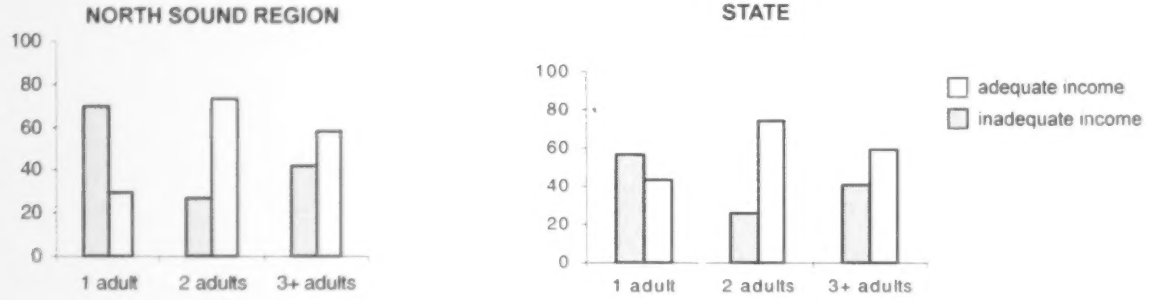
About one in eight babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1998.

Island County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (North Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

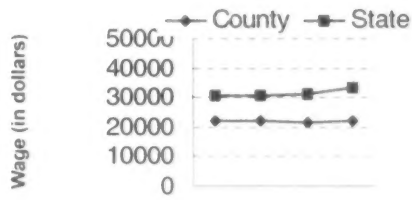


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
♦
Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	22,156(-4.1)	22,054(-0.5)	21,515(-2.5)	22,022(2.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

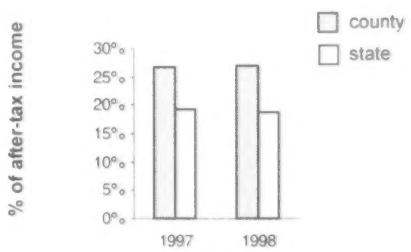


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
♦
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	5,016	26.9	27.0	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The average wage rose by 2.3%, the most pronounced increase in the region.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	140(15.0)	129(13.5)	124(13.1)	-0.5	♦ Better
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	29(3.1)	51(5.4)	41(4.3)	-1.0	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	31(5.7)	12(9.5)	15(8.9)	142(3.5)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	42(4.3)	45(3.2)	62(4.4)	1.1	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	733(4.2)	707(3.8)	1,086(5.8)	2.0	• Worse
	AR	397(2.3)	406(2.2)	718(3.8)	1.6	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	295(5.4)	557(7.2)	571(7.3)	0.1	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

NORTH SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	47.6	51.6	4.0	♦ Better
Children of color	29.9	34.3	4.4	♦ Better
Caucasian children	51.2	55.3	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	25.3	29.8	4.5	♦ Better
Children of color	15.1	18.3	3.2	♦ Better
Caucasian children	27.2	32.4	5.2	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold. Inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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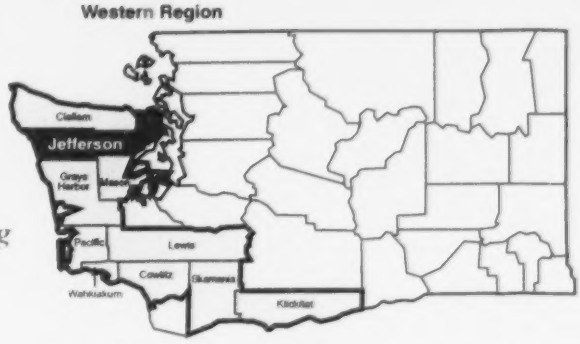
Web site: http://hspc.org

Jefferson County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Thirteen percent of children in Jefferson County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

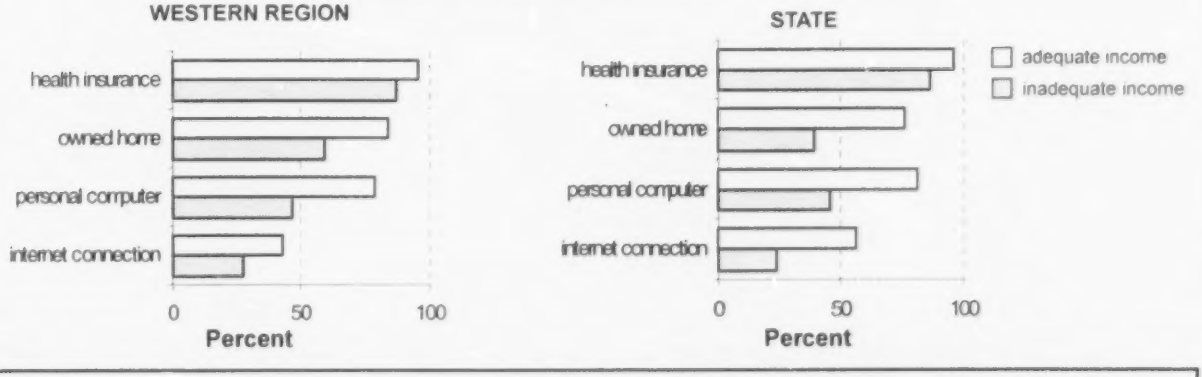
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

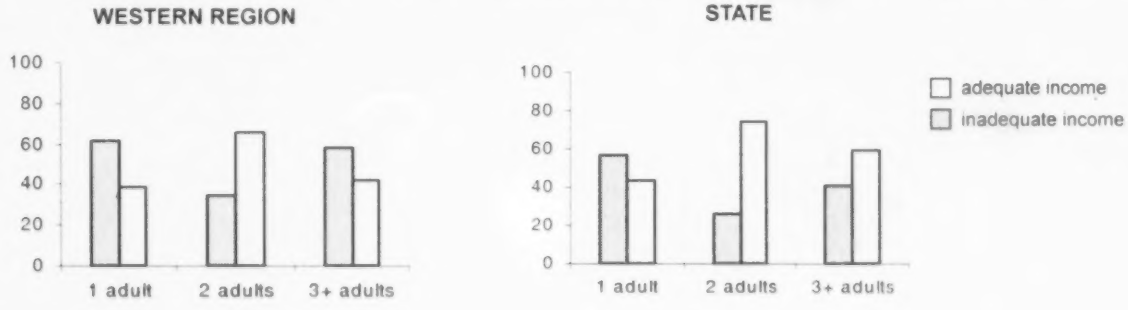
The average wage rose by almost 3% between 1997 and 1998; however, the wage amount in 1998 was the second lowest in this region.

Jefferson County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]



*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ↑ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	21,154(-2.1)	21,023(-0.6)	20,663(-1.7)	21,258(2.8)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

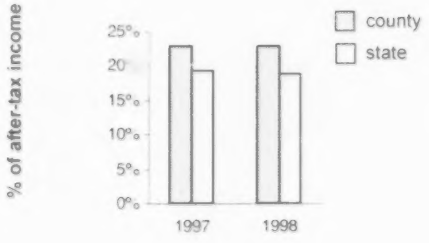
Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend

No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,056	22.7	22.7	0.0
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The low birthweight rate decreased by nearly 5% between 1997 and 1998, the most significant decrease in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	47(20.3)	24(11.2)	26(12.6)	1.3	• **Worse**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	15(6.5)	17(7.9)	7(3.4)	-4.6	♦ **Better**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	10(2.9)	19(3.7)	20(3.9)	0.1	• **Worse**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	309(5.5)	379(6.2)	745(12.3)	6.1	• **Worse**
	AR	153(2.7)	196(3.2)	351(5.8)	2.6	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	140(8.4)	248(8.6)	299(10.3)	1.7	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from he 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

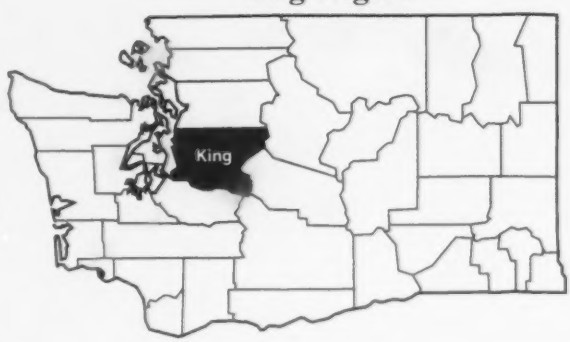
WASHINGTON kids count

King County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

King Region



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 25% of children in King County lived in families with inadequate incomes.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 7.1%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in King County. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Ten percent of children in King County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Sixteen percent of children in King County who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

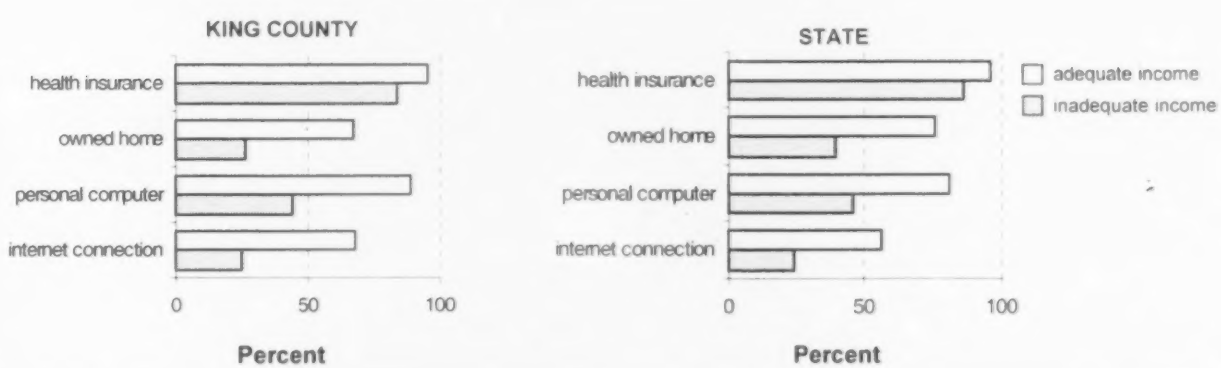
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the King County, children of color passed the reading and the math tests at only 60% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income, have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .

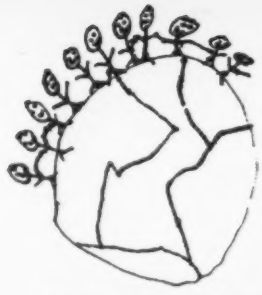


PS 029587

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



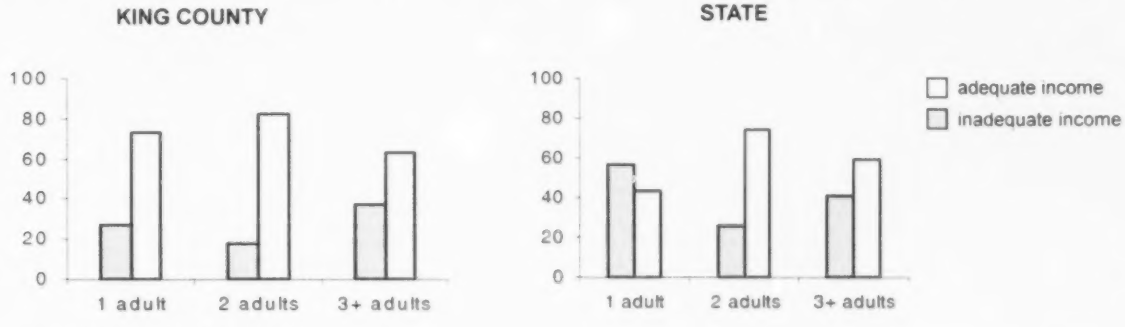
The child care burden decreased by 1% between 1997 and 1998, the sharpest decrease in the state.

King County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (King County) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

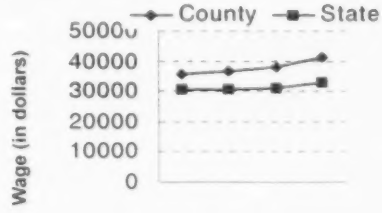


*Average Annual Wages**

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	35,795(-0.7)	36,389(1.6)	37,880(3.9)	41,288(8.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

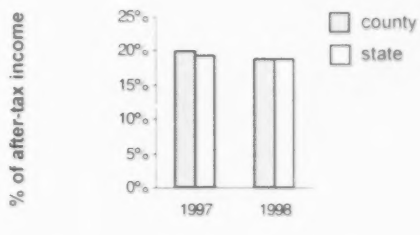


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	6,432	19.8	18.8	-1.0
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in every 3 seventh graders in King County met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning Math Test in 1999. This is more than an increase of 7%, the highest increase in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	4,045(19.0)	2,224(10.3)	2,318(10.4)	0.2	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,192(5.6)	1,276(5.9)	1,280(5.8)	-0.1	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	151(10.5)	87(6.5)	23(7.6)	203(6.8)	720(4.5)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,813(6.9)	1,266(4.2)	1,183(3.9)	-0.4	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	12,316(3.2)	10,916(2.7)	17,286(4.3)	1.6	• Worse
	AR	8,986(2.3)	8,273(2.0)	12,549(3.1)	1.1	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	15,895(11.4)	7,648(4.5)	9,293(5.4)	0.9	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

KING REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	47.8	53.4	5.6	♦ **Better**
Children of color	31.9	38.8	6.9	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	54.0	59.8	5.8	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	28.7	36.3	7.6	♦ **Better**
Children of color	20.1	24.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	32.0	41.4	9.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income is below 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2163 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

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[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity: Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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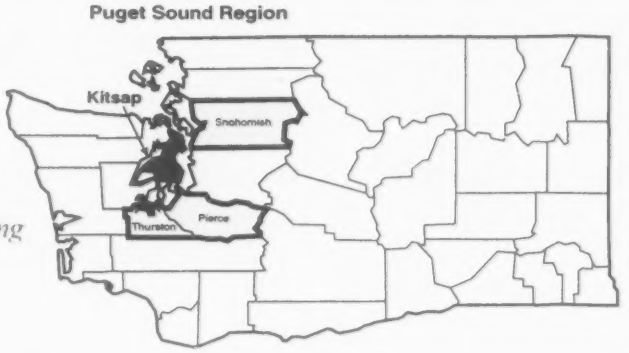
For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Kitsap County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 29% of children in the Puget Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 8%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Puget Sound Region. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Nineteen percent of children in Kitsap County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the Puget Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

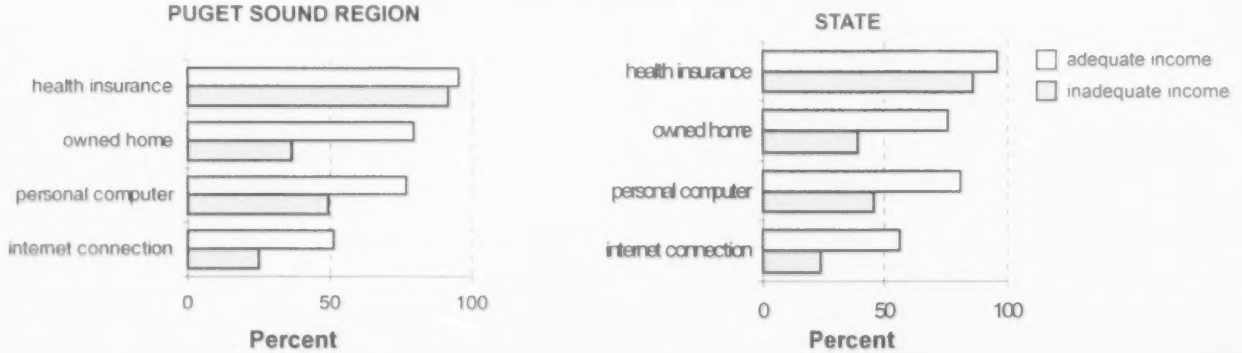
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Puget Sound region, children of color passed the reading at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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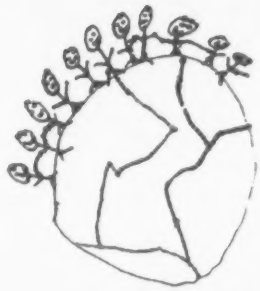


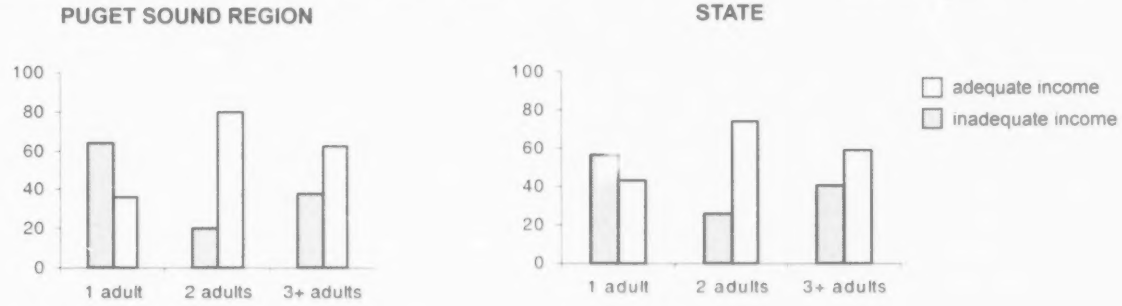
The juvenile (10-17 years of age) arrest rate decreased slightly, the only drop in this region.

Kitsap County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Puget Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

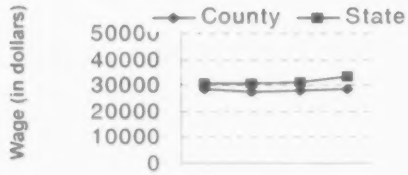


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	28,696(-2.6)	27,475(-4.4)	27,954(1.7)	28,335(1.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

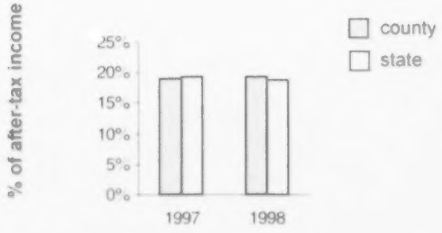


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,692	19.1	19.4	0.3
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in four seventh graders met the adequate standards on the 1999 Washington Assessment Learning math testin the Puget Sound region, an almost 6% increase from 1998.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	740(26.0)	597(18.4)	568(18.9)	0.6	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	136(4.8)	178(5.5)	175(5.8)	0.4	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	104(10.3)	83(5.0)	36(7.5)	110(6.9)	1039(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	201(5.3)	192(3.9)	174(3.5)	-0.4	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	2,320(3.8)	2,797(4.3)	3,977(6.1)	1.8	• Worse
	AR	1,540(2.5)	2,166(3.3)	3,190(4.9)	1.6	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	501(2.7)	2,107(7.6)	2,027(7.3)	-0.3	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

PUGET SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	40.1	43.9	3.8	♦ Better
Children of color	29.0	33.8	4.8	♦ Better
Caucasian children	43.2	47.3	4.1	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.7	0.7	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	19.2	25.1	5.9	♦ Better
Children of color	13.0	16.5	3.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	21.0	27.9	6.9	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Puget Sound Region** includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey: 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children s Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

Kittitas County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Nine percent of children in Kittitas County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

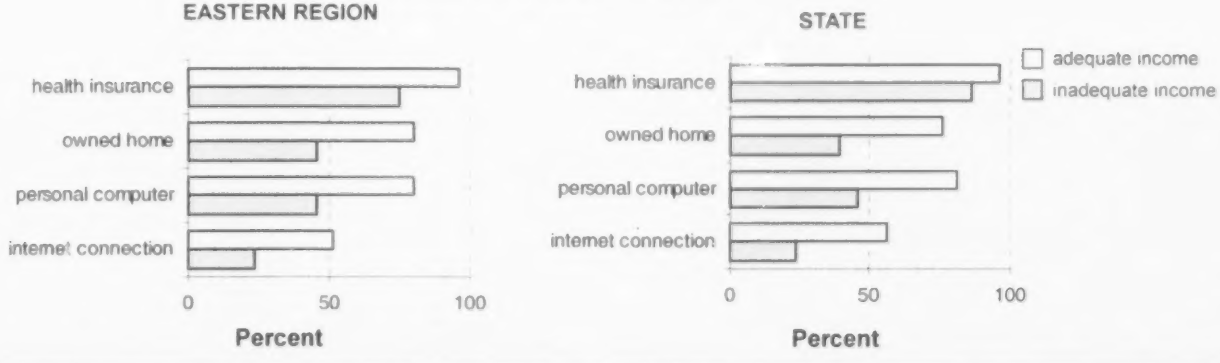
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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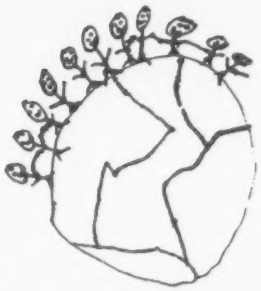
(206) 685-9109



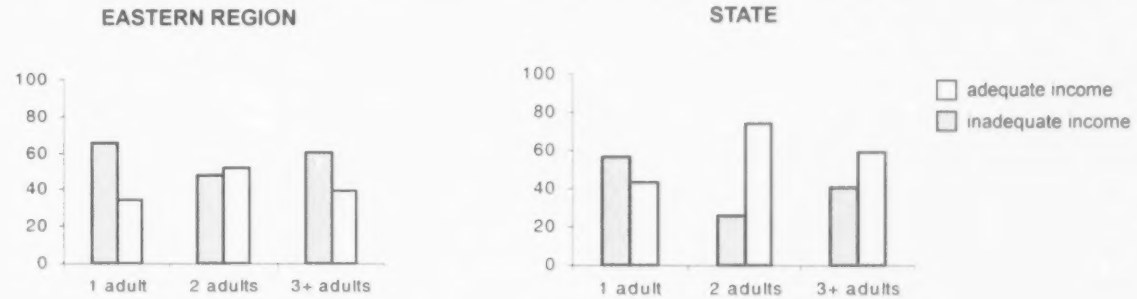
One of every twenty-five babies was born with low birthweight in 1998, the lowest rate in this region.

Kittitas County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]



*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

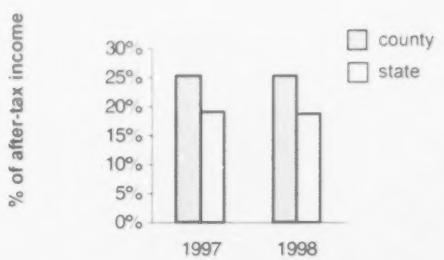
	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	20,119(-3.9)	19,952(-0.8)	19,730(-1.1)	20,389(3.2)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,308	25.4	25.2	-0.2
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The average wage rose by more than 3% between 1997 and 1998, the second highest increase in this region.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	45(15.1)	25(8.1)	33(8.8)	0.7	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	18(6.0)	17(5.5)	14(3.7)	-1.8	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	21(4.4)	20(2.6)	26(3.5)	0.8	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	379(5.6)	357(5.0)	511(7.0)	2.0	• Worse
	AR	258(3.8)	262(3.7)	405(5.5)	1.8	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	251(9.3)	362(10.3)	300(8.7)	-1.7	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ Better
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ Better
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ Better
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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Data Sources:

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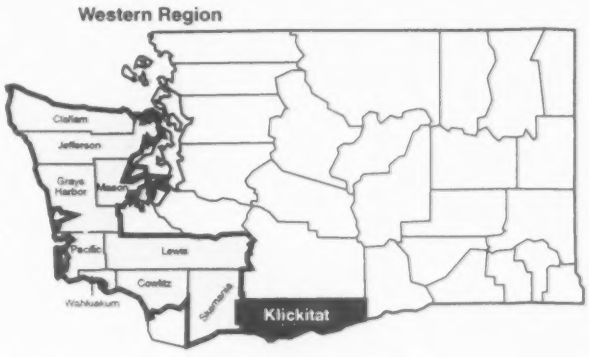
WASHINGTON kids count

Klickitat County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Nineteen percent of children in Klickitat County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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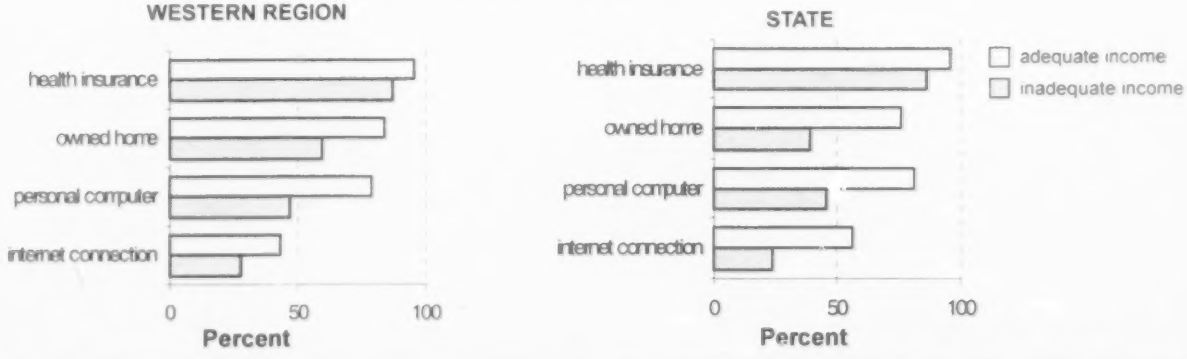
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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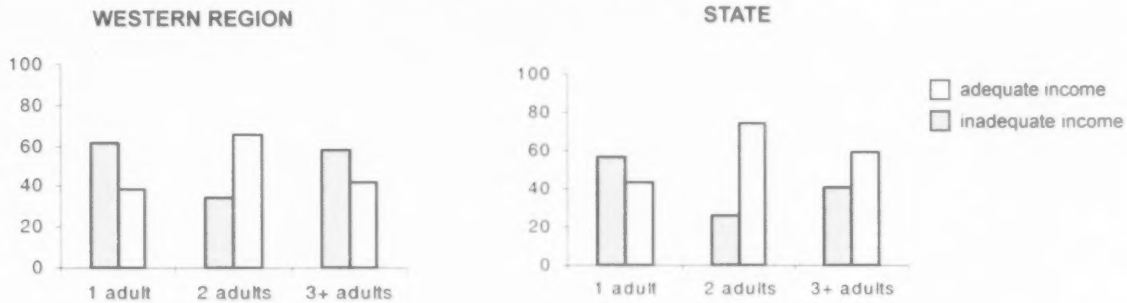
The percentage of seventh graders who met 1999 Washington Assessment Learning reading test increased slightly more than 1% between 1998 and 1999 in the Western region, the smallest in the state.

Klickitat County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]



*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
Better

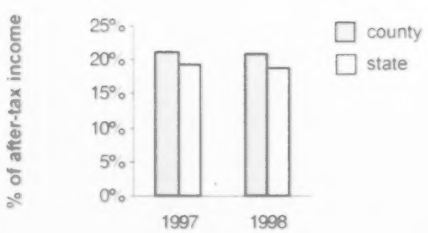
	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,772(-0.4)	26,869(7.8)	24,793(-8.4)	25,512(2.8)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,572	21.0	20.9	0.0
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Juvenile (10-17 years of age) arrests increased by nearly 4% between 1997 and 1998, the second highest increase in the state.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	63(27.9)	42(17.8)	44(18.8)	1.0	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	11(4.9)	11(4.7)	9(3.8)	-0.8	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	10(2.8)	20(3.9)	16(3.1)	-0.8	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	333(6.5)	321(5.9)	115(2.1)	-3.8	♦ Better
	AR	176(3.5)	174(3.2)	295(5.4)	2.2	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	129(6.8)	226(8.6)	330(12.5)	3.9	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ Better
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ Better
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ Better
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ Better
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
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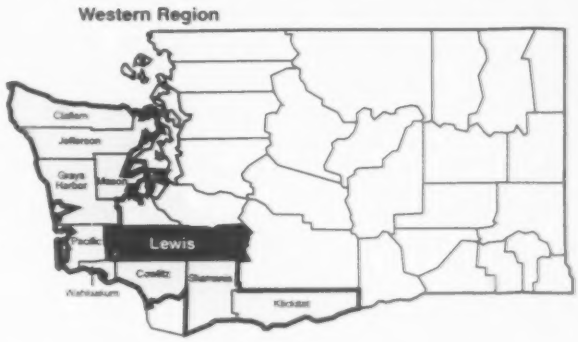
WASHINGTON kids count

Lewis County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Fourteen percent of children in Lewis County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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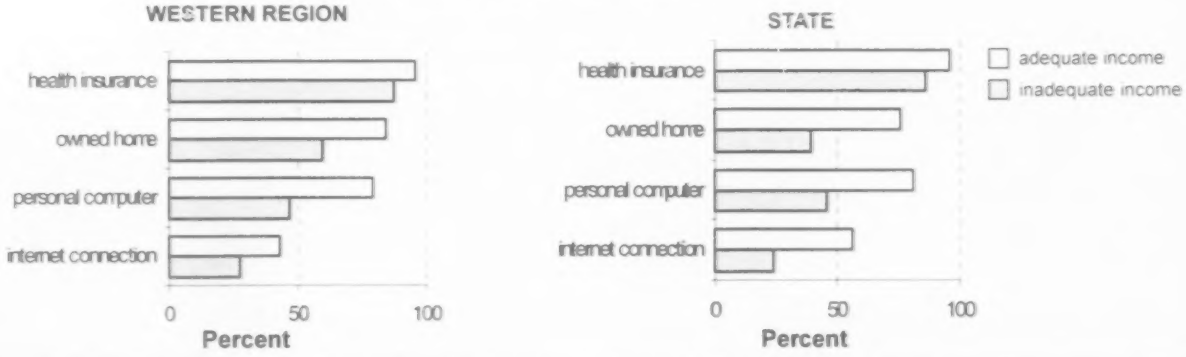
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

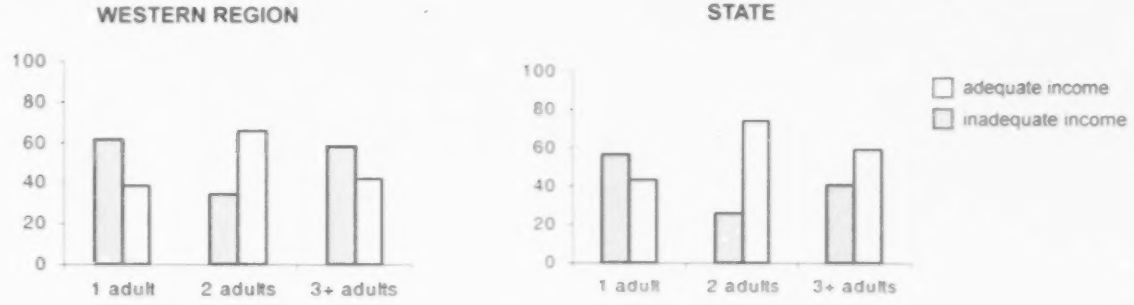
One in every seven babies was born without proper prenatal care in 1998.

Lewis County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

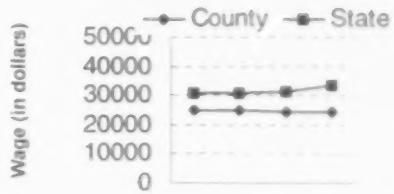


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend • Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,934(-2.9)	24,698(-1.0)	24,323(-1.5)	24,171(-0.6)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

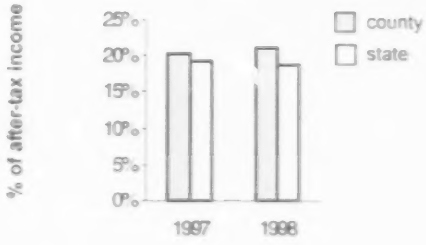


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend • Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,320	20.2	21.0	0.7
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Juvenile (10-17 years of age) arrests decreased by 2.5% between 1997 and 1998, the second sharpest decrease in this region.

For more information
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at (206) 685-9109

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	214(25.5)	117(13.3)	129(14.3)	1.0	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	39(4.6)	52(5.9)	55(6.1)	0.2	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	70(5.2)	84(5.1)	64(3.9)	-1.3	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	872(4.8)	929(4.8)	1,363(7.0)	2.2	• Worse
	AR	660(3.6)	811(4.1)	1,166(6.0)	1.9	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	490(7.6)	978(10.5)	746(8.0)	-2.5	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
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Web site: http://hspc.org

Lincoln County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Sixteen percent of children in Lincoln County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

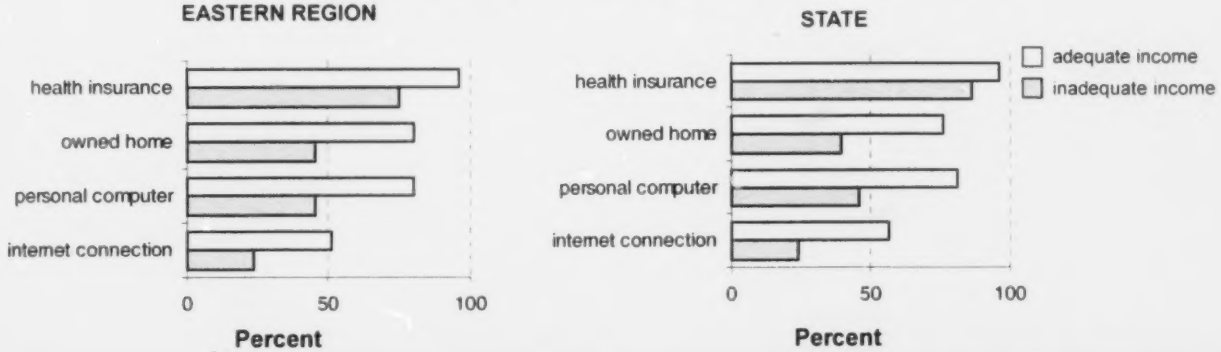
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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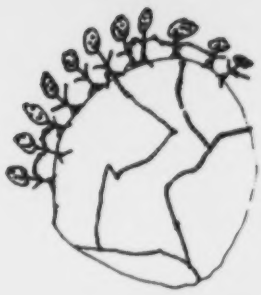


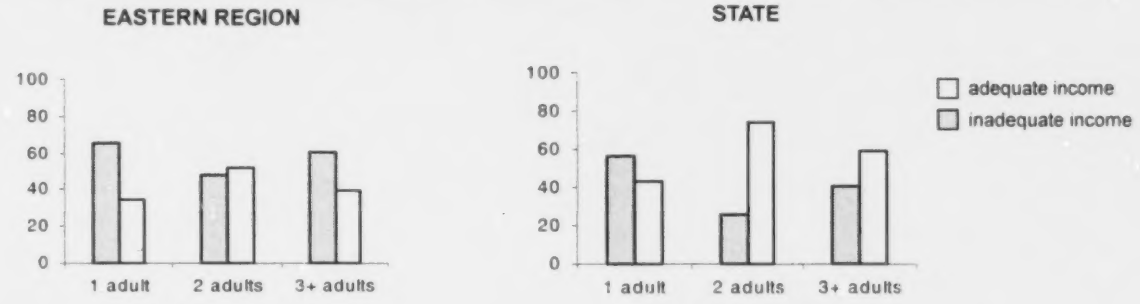
The low birthweight rate dropped nearly 5% from 1997 to 1998, the second sharpest decrease in the state.

Lincoln County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

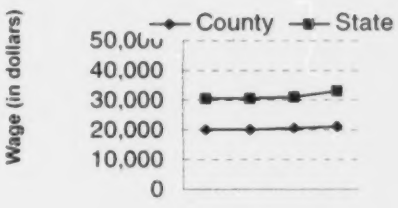


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	19,932(-2.4)	20,195(1.3)	20,351(0.8)	20,818(2.2)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

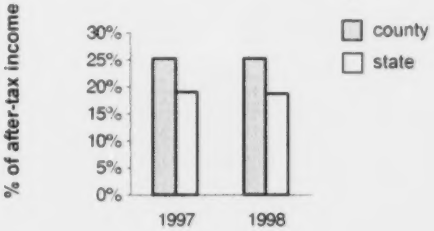


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	3,828	21.8	21.9	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The percentage of babies born with inadequate prenatal care increased more than 6% from 1997 to 1998, the highest increase in this region.

For more information
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at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	13(13.0)	12(9.2)	17(15.5)	6.3	♦ **Worse**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	♦ **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	13(9.9)	6(5.5)	-4.5	♦ **Better**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	♦ **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	8(3.0)	NA	♦ **Worse**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	104(4.2)	84(3.2)	119(4.6)	1.4	♦ **Worse**
	AR	66(2.7)	78(3.0)	100(3.8)	0.8	♦ **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	♦ **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	♦ **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	36(3.6)	128(9.5)	158(11.5)	2.0	♦ **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	♦ **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care; Teen Pregnancy; Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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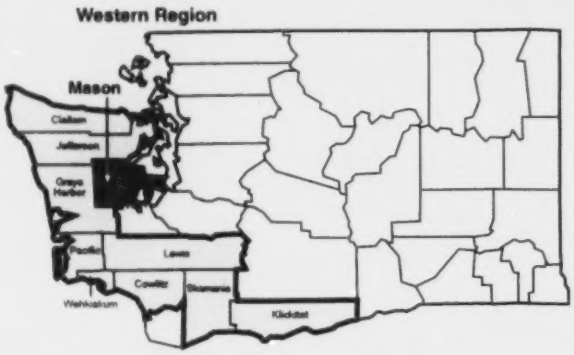
Mason County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Twenty percent of children in Mason County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

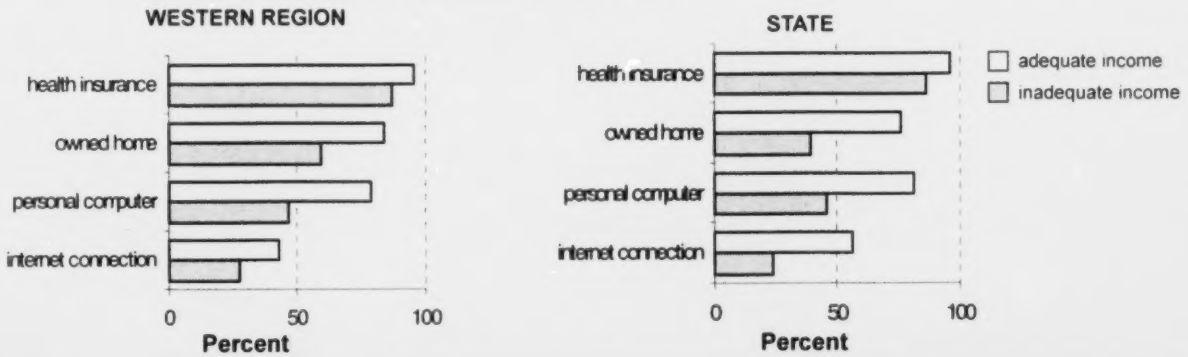
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



PS 029587

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

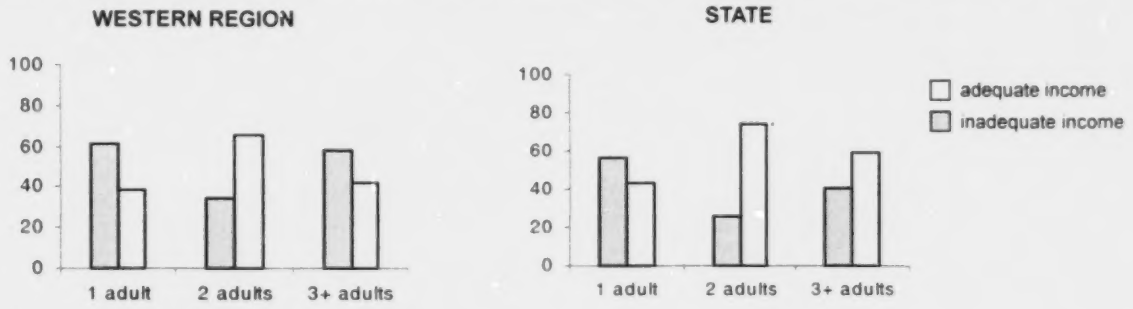
The rate of low birthweight babies rose by slightly more than 3% between 1997 and 1998, the most pronounced increase in this region.

Mason County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

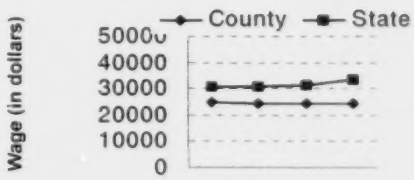


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,728(-3.8)	24,313(-1.7)	23,953(-1.5)	24,261(1.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

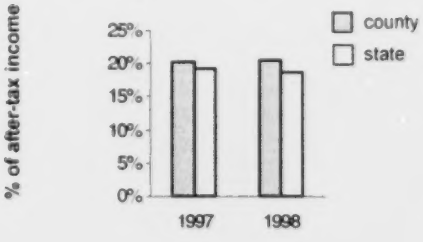


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,248	20.2	20.5	0.3
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in every twenty teenaged (15-17 years of age) girls was pregnant in 1998, the second highest in this region.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	124(28.0)	84(16.1)	117(19.6)	3.4	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	19(4.3)	21(4.0)	43(7.2)	3.2	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	40(5.4)	49(4.5)	58(5.3)	0.7	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	675(5.9)	806(6.5)	390(1.0)	-5.5	♦ Better
	AR	366(3.2)	505(4.0)	850(0.8)	-3.2	♦ Better
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	196(5.1)	467(8.0)	454(7.7)	-0.3	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity: Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care; Teen Pregnancy; Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Okanogan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-four percent of children in Okanogan County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

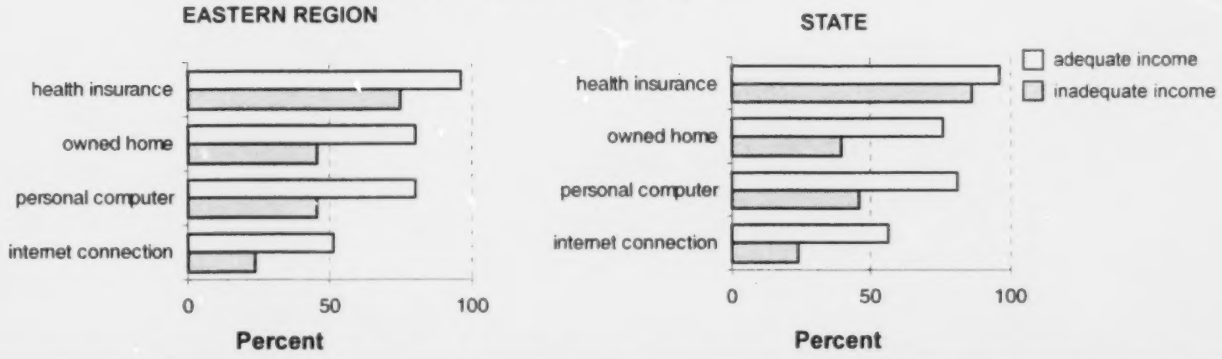
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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(206) 685-9109

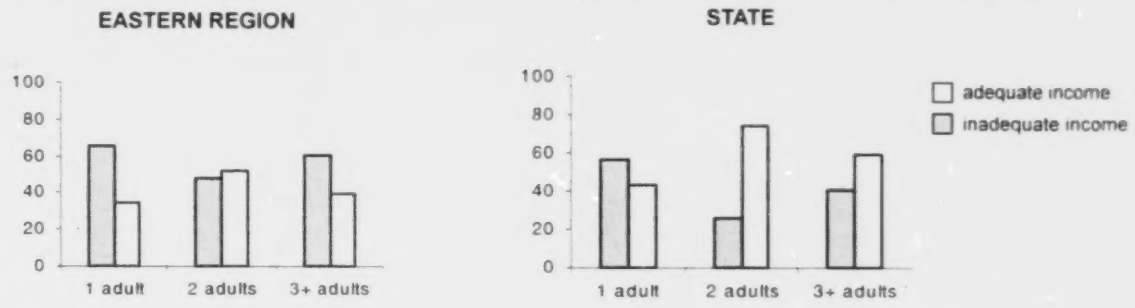
The average wage increased more than 2% between 1997 and 1998; nevertheless, the average wage amount remained the lowest in the state for 1998.

Okanogan County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

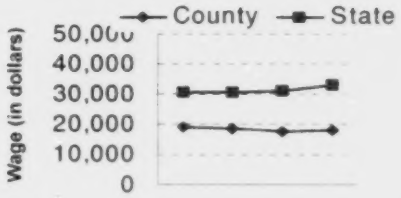


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	18,822(-1.2)	18,384(-2.4)	17,703(-3.8)	18,106(2.2)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

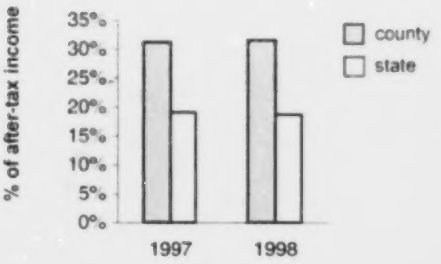


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,704	31.3	31.5	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One out of every 20 teenaged females (15-17 years of age) was pregnant in 1998, the second highest rate in this region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	166(30.2)	128(24.5)	129(23.7)	-0.9	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	28(5.1)	26(5.0)	30(5.5)	0.5	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	52(7.4)	43(4.8)	48(5.4)	0.5	• **Worse**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	540(5.1)	538(4.7)	757(6.8)	2.1	• **Worse**
	AR	289(2.7)	361(3.2)	487(4.4)	1.2	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	126(3.5)	532(10.2)	574(11.0)	0.8	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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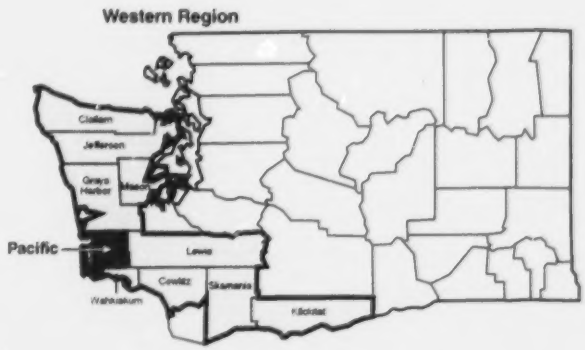
WASHINGTON kids count

Pacific County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Twenty-three percent of children in Pacific County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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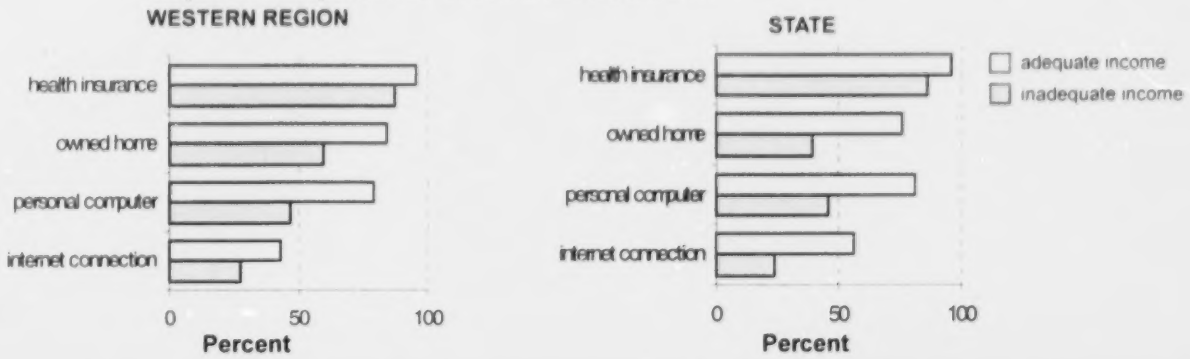
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

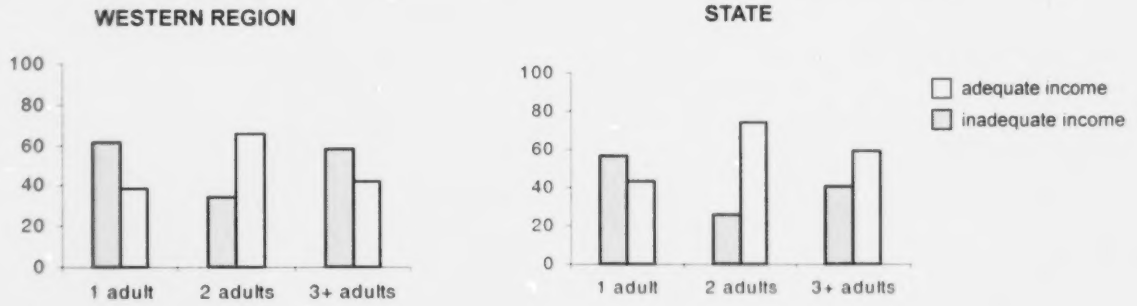
The percentage of seventh graders who met 1999 Washington Assessment Learning reading test increased slightly more than 1% between 1998 and 1999 in the Western region, a smallest increase in the state.

Pacific County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

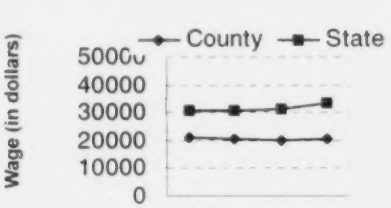


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	20,851(-1.6)	20,516(-1.6)	20,114(-2.0)	20,516(2.0)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

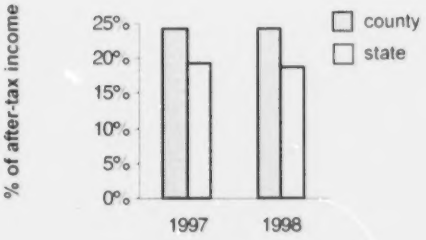


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,176	24.1	24.3	0.2
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The rate of babies born without prenatal care increased by 4% between 1997 and 1998, the second sharpest increase in this region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	78(30.5)	40(18.6)	48(22.7)	4.1	• **Worse**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	10(4.7)	10(4.7)	0.1	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	18(5.2)	20(4.7)	16(3.7)	-1.0	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	245(5.1)	321(6.5)	117(2.4)	-4.1	♦ **Better**
	AR	191(3.9)	260(5.2)	339(6.8)	1.6	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	19(1.1)	242(10.4)	162(6.9)	-3.5	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests: 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL education services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
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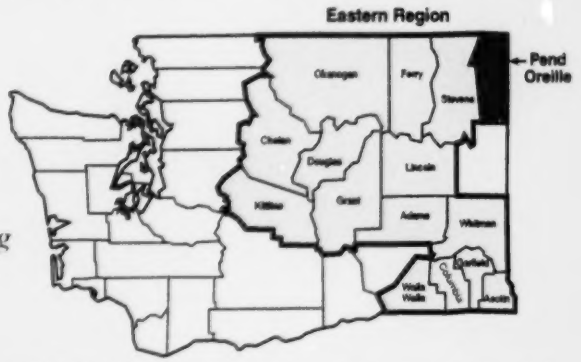
Web site: http://hspc.org

Pend Oreille County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-two percent of children in Pend Oreille County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

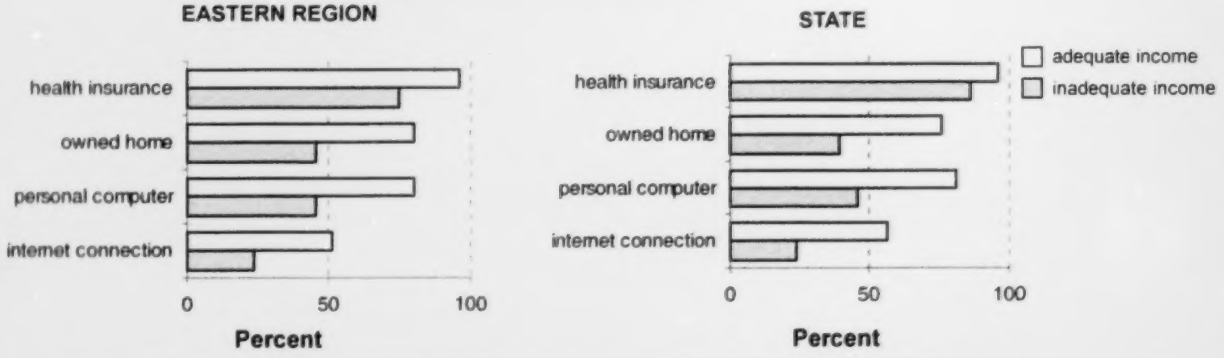
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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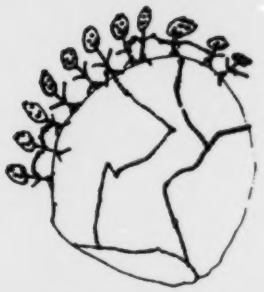
Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



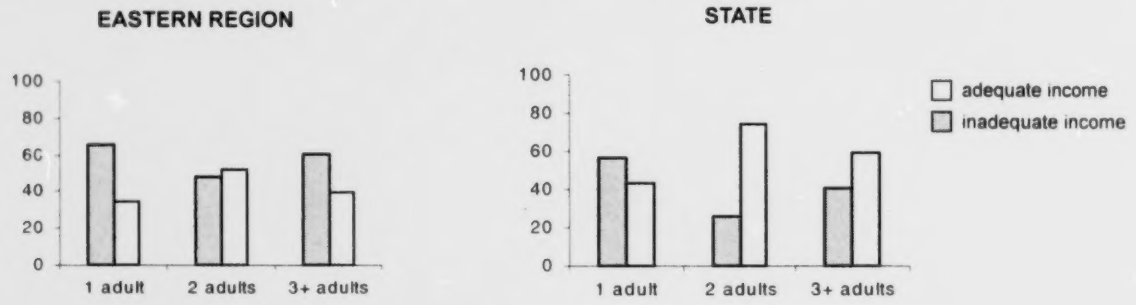
The juvenile arrest rate increased more than 4% between 1997 and 1998, the sharpest rise in the state.

Pend Oreille County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]



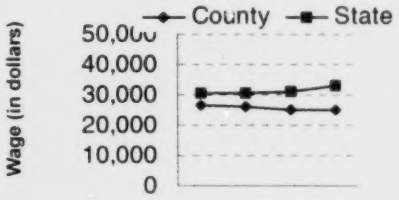
Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend

No Change

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	26,352(-5.1)	26,018(-1.3)	25,072(-3.8)	25,075(0.0)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)



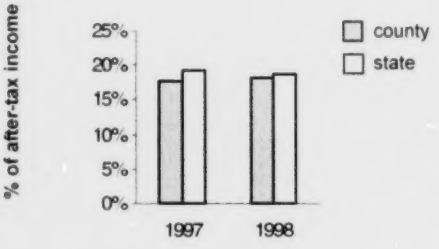
Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend

Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	3,900	17.7	18.2	0.5
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The average wage in 1998 was $25,075, the second highest in this region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	40(32.0)	34(27.4)	28(21.7)	-5.7	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	8(6.4)	8(6.5)	10(7.8)	1.3	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	14(6.3)	11(3.7)	15(5.0)	1.3	• **Worse**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	198(6.5)	148(4.6)	284(9.0)	4.4	• **Worse**
	AR	91(3.0)	86(2.7)	150(4.8)	2.1	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	49(4.3)	62(4.2)	128(8.6)	4.4	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*

Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM

Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*

Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*

Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*

WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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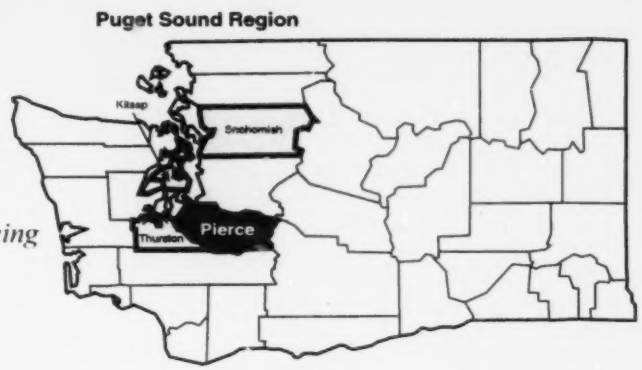
Web site: http://hspc.org

Pierce County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 29% of children in the Puget Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 8%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Puget Sound Region. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Eighteen percent of children in Pierce County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the Puget Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

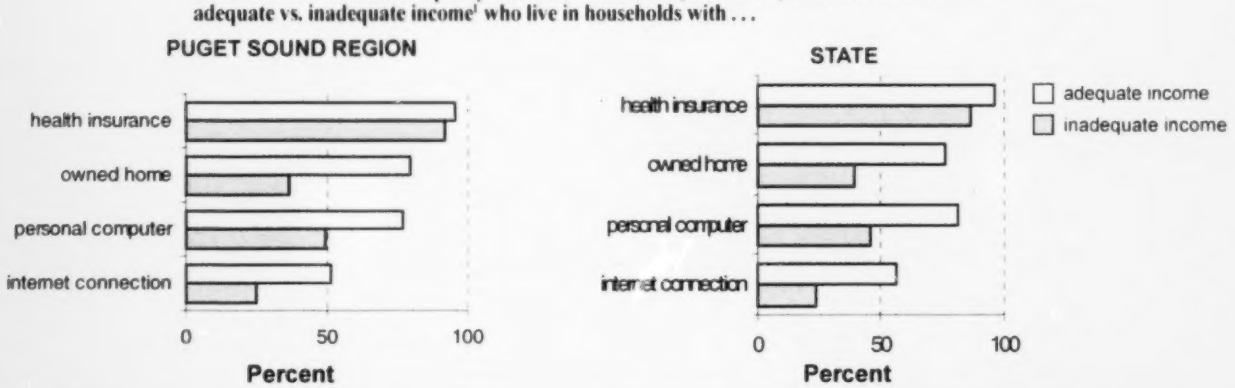
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Puget Sound region, children of color passed the reading at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

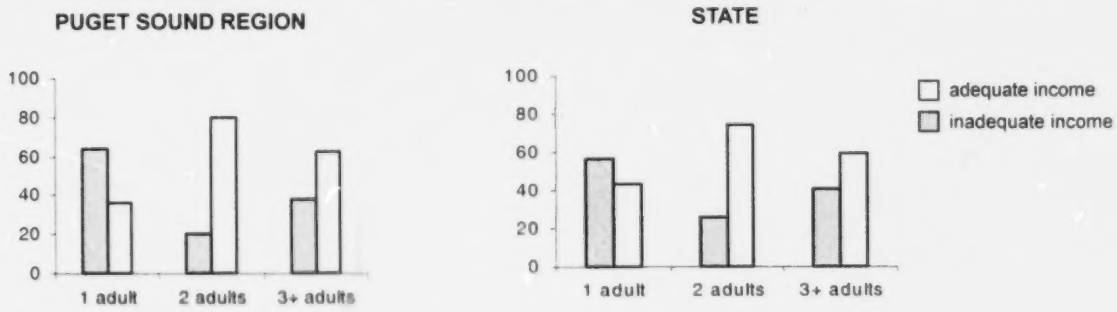
One in 20 teenaged (15-17 years of age) girls was pregnant in 1998, the highest rate in this region.

Pierce County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Puget Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

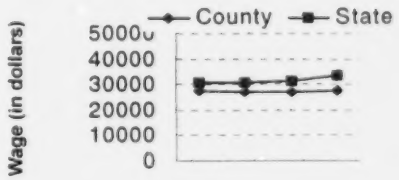


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	27,422(-1.5)	27,046(-1.4)	26,854(-0.7)	27,493(2.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

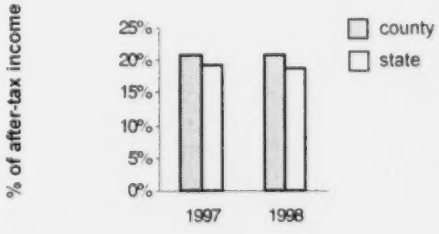


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,920	20.8	20.9	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in 17 babies was born with low birthweight in 1998, the highest rate in this region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	2,591(26.1)	1,676(17.2)	1,757(18.0)	0.7	• **Worse**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	674(6.8)	609(6.3)	617(6.3)	0.0	**No Change**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	104(10.3)	83(5.0)	36(7.5)	110(6.9)	1039(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	704(6.2)	747(5.4)	711(5.0)	-0.4	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	8,308(4.6)	6,578(3.5)	8,294(4.3)	0.8	• **Worse**
	AR	4,870(2.7)	4,484(2.4)	6,157(3.2)	0.8	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	3,654(0.6)	4,917(6.2)	5,650(6.9)	0.8	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

PUGET SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	40.1	43.9	3.8	♦ Better
Children of color	29.0	33.8	4.8	♦ Better
Caucasian children	43.2	47.3	4.1	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.7	0.7	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	19.2	25.1	5.9	♦ Better
Children of color	13.0	16.5	3.5	♦ Better
Caucasian children	21.0	27.9	6.9	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Puget Sound Region** includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold, inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

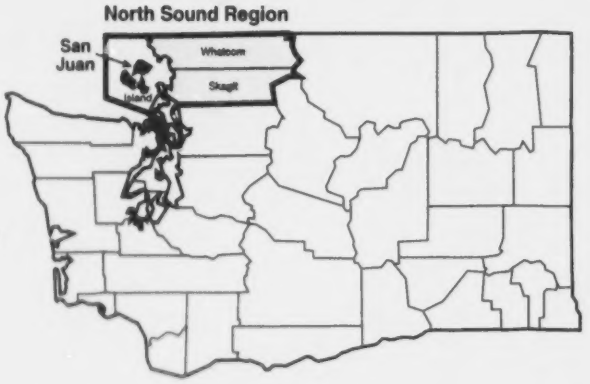
This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

San Juan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 42% of children in the North Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is almost 7%, 3.2% more than the low birthweight for Caucasian children in the North Sound Region.
- Twenty-nine percent of children in San Juan County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the North Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

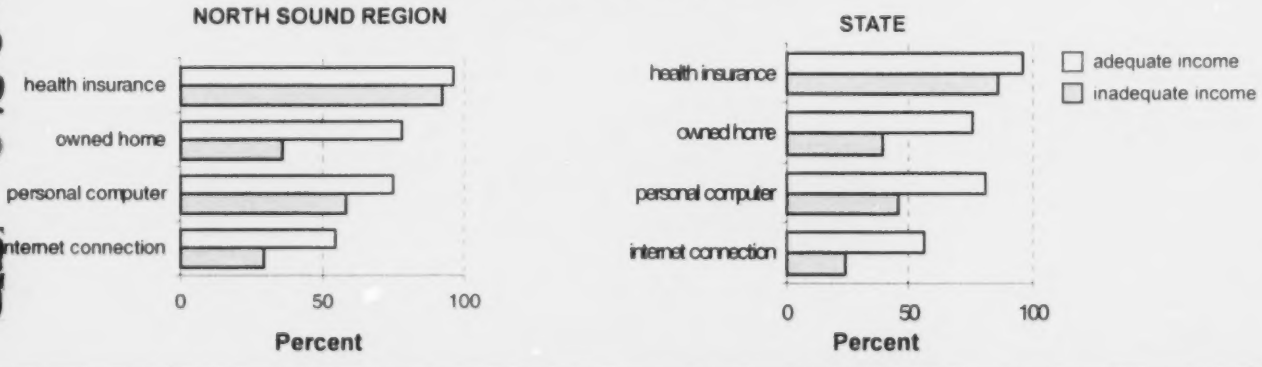
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the North Sound region, children of color passed the reading and math tests at only 60% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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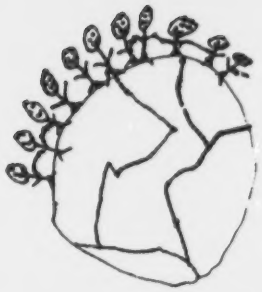
Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



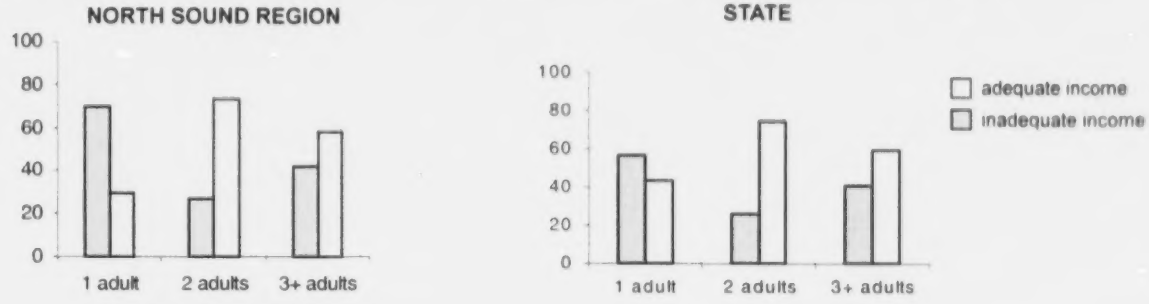
The average wage rose by 1.8% between 1997 and 1998.

San Juan County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (North Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income[1]

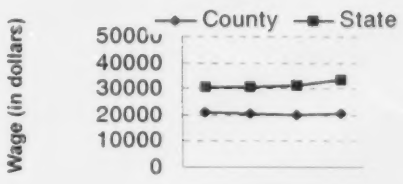


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
•
Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	21,089(-2.5)	20,263(-4.1)	19,852(-2.1)	20,224(1.8)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

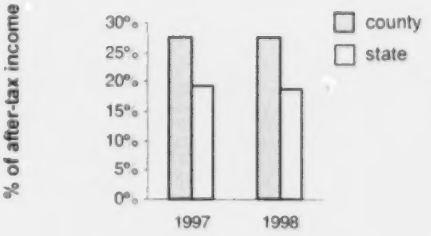


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
•
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,692	27.5	27.7	0.3
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in two seventh graders met the adequate standards on the 1999 Washington Assessment Learning reading test in the North Sound region, the second highest in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	27(25.7)	19(16.8)	29(28.7)	11.9	• **Worse**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	31(5.7)	12(9.5)	15(8.9)	142(3.5)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	6(2.5)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	55(2.1)	74(2.7)	166(6.7)	4.0	• **Worse**
	AR	38(1.4)	35(1.3)	93(3.8)	2.5	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	117(16.8)	105(8.3)	110(8.6)	0.3	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

NORTH SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	47.6	51.6	4.0	♦ Better
Children of color	29.9	34.3	4.4	♦ Better
Caucasian children	51.2	55.3	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	25.3	29.8	4.5	♦ Better
Children of color	15.1	18.3	3.2	♦ Better
Caucasian children	27.2	32.4	5.2	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care; Teen Pregnancy; Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Skagit County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 42% of children in the North Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is almost 7%, 3.2% more than the low birthweight for Caucasian children in the North Sound Region.
- Twenty-five percent of children in Skagit County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the North Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

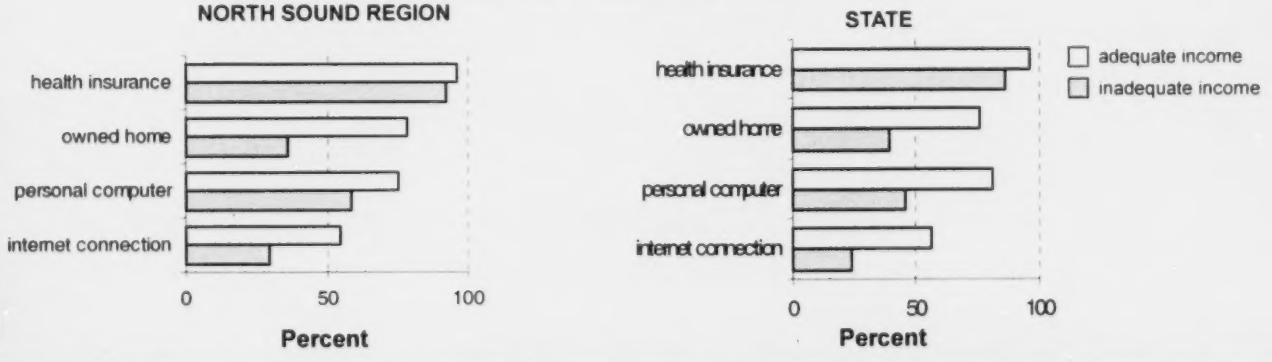
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the North Sound region, children of color passed the reading and math tests at only 60% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

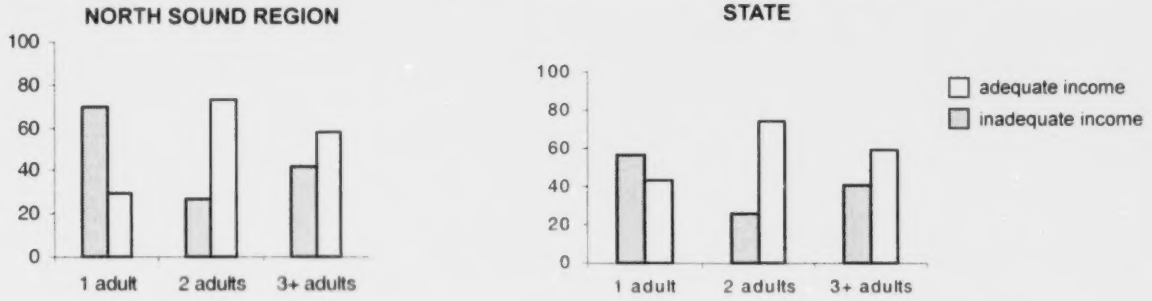
One in seventeen babies was born with low birthweight in 1998, the highest rate in this region.

Skagit County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (North Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

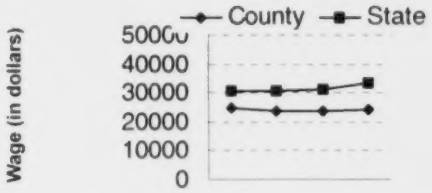


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,689(-1.7)	23,620(-4.5)	23,702(0.3)	24,110(1.7)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

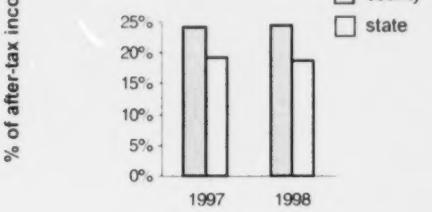


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	5,028	24.2	24.5	0.3
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by nearly 2% between 1997 and 1998, the sharpest drop in this region.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	286(25.9)	281(21.0)	337(24.7)	3.6	• **Worse**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	46(4.2)	65(4.9)	82(6.0)	1.1	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	31(5.7)	12(9.5)	15(8.9)	142(3.5)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	80(5.1)	109(5.4)	113(5.4)	0.1	• **Worse**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	671(2.7)	770(2.9)	1,483(5.5)	2.6	• **Worse**
	AR	380(1.5)	602(2.3)	982(3.7)	1.4	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[5] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	881(12.1)	1,576(13.6)	1,377(11.7)	-1.9	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

NORTH SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	47.6	51.6	4.0	♦ Better
Children of color	29.9	34.3	4.4	♦ Better
Caucasian children	51.2	55.3	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	25.3	29.8	4.5	♦ Better
Children of color	15.1	18.3	3.2	♦ Better
Caucasian children	27.2	32.4	5.2	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3 0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

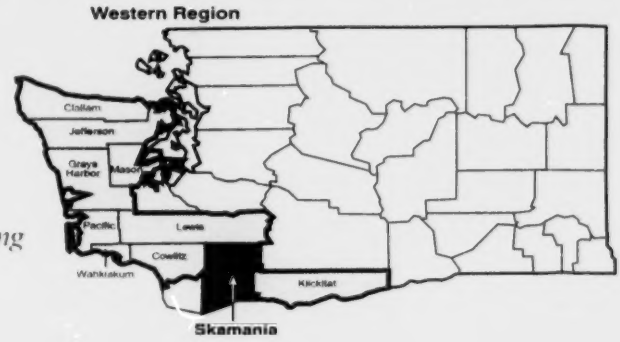
This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washingbn Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Skamania County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in KingCounty (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Fourteen percent of children in Skamania County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

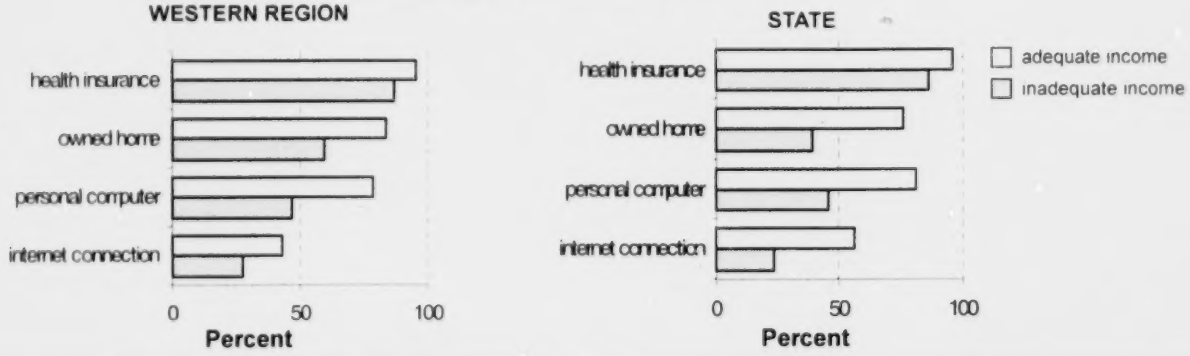
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

PS 029587

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

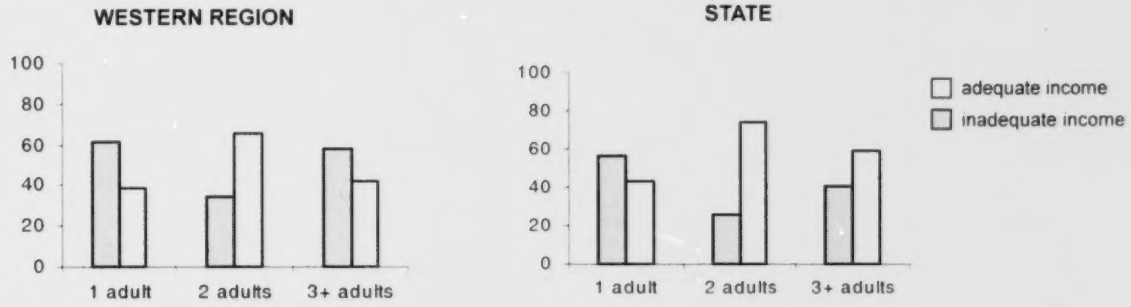
Average wages rose by more than 4% between 1997 and 1998, the most pronounced increase in the state.

Skamania County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

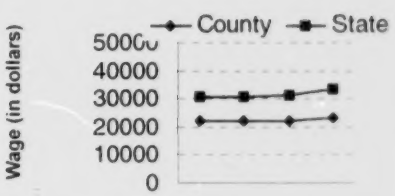


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	22,145(-4.7)	22,124(-0.1)	22,118(0.0)	23,076(4.2)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

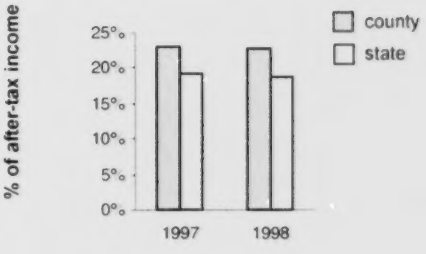


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,440	23.1	22.7	-0.4
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Number of babies born without adequate prenatal care dropped by nearly 3% between 1997 and 1998.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	30(27.8)	16(NA)	15(14.4)	-3.2	♦ Better
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	13(7.5)	8(3.5)	9(3.9)	0.4	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[1] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	125(4.6)	138(4.8)	164(5.8)	1.0	• Worse
	AR	81(3.0)	66(2.3)	104(3.7)	1.4	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	97(10.6)	60(4.4)	68(4.9)	0.6	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ Better
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ Better
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ Better

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ Better
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ Better
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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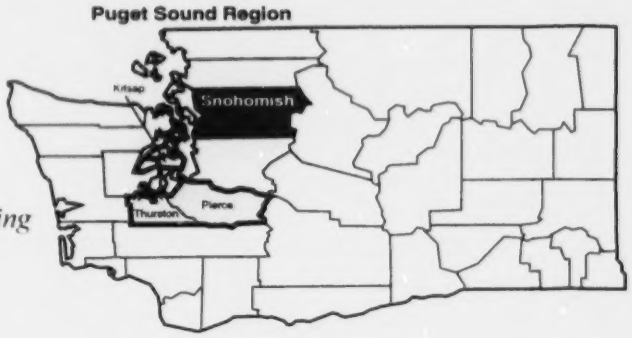
Web site: http.//hspc.org

Snohomish County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 29% of children in the Puget Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 8%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Puget Sound Region. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Ten percent of children in Snohomish County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the Puget Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

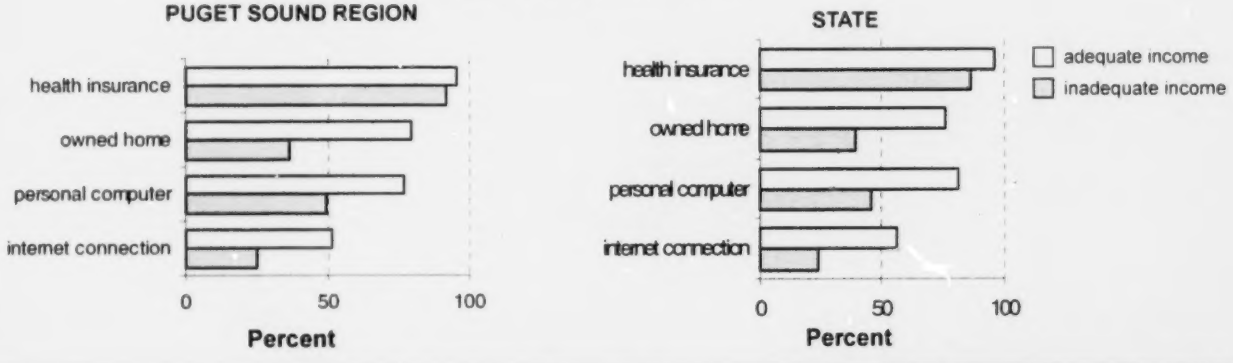
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Puget Sound region, children of color passed the reading at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

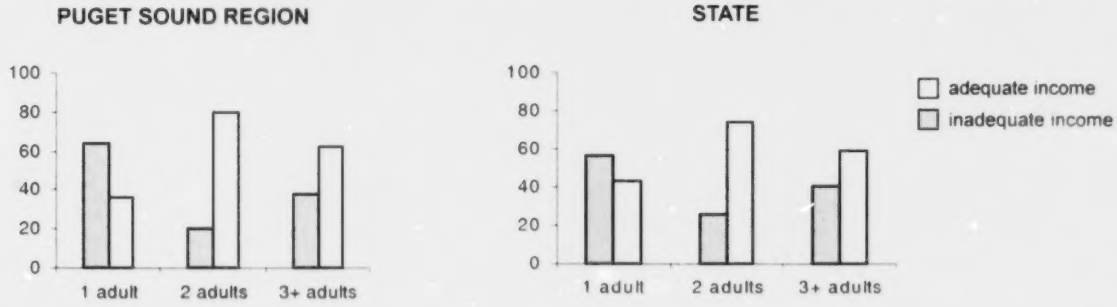
Average 1998 wages were the second highest in the state.

Snohomish County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Puget Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

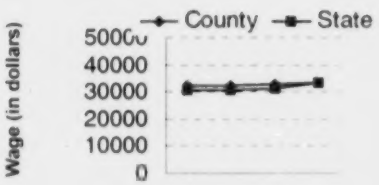


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	32,196(-2.4)	32,262(0.2)	32,745(1.5)	33,584(2.5)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

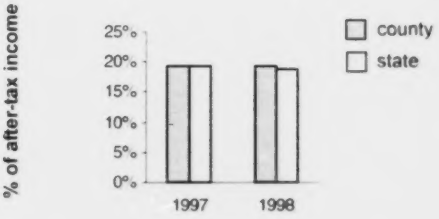


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	5,484	19.3	19.4	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in ten babies was born to a mother who received delayed or no prenatal care in 1998.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,369(18.5)	837(10.3)	860(10.3)	0.0	**No Change**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	♦ **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	341(4.6)	454(5.6)	474(5.7)	0.1	♦ **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	♦ **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	104(10.3)	83(5.0)	36(7.5)	110(6.9)	1039(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	435(5.1)	469(4.1)	486(4.1)	0.0	**No Change**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	5,757(3.9)	6,241(3.9)	9,505(5.8)	1.9	♦ **Worse**
	AR	3,289(2.2)	3,848(2.4)	6,022(3.7)	1.3	♦ **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	♦ **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	♦ **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	2,146(4.7)	4,723(6.9)	5,161(7.3)	0.4	♦ **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	♦ **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

PUGET SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	40.1	43.9	3.8	♦ **Better**
Children of color	29.0	33.8	4.8	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	43.2	47.3	4.1	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.7	0.7	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	19.2	25.1	5.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.0	16.5	3.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	21.0	27.9	6.9	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Puget Sound Region** includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity: Family Structure and Economic Well-Being. *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).*
Annual Wages. Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost; Child Abuse and Neglect. DSHS. *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration.*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight. *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health.*
Juvenile Arrests. *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission.*
WASL Reading and Math Scores. *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI).*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

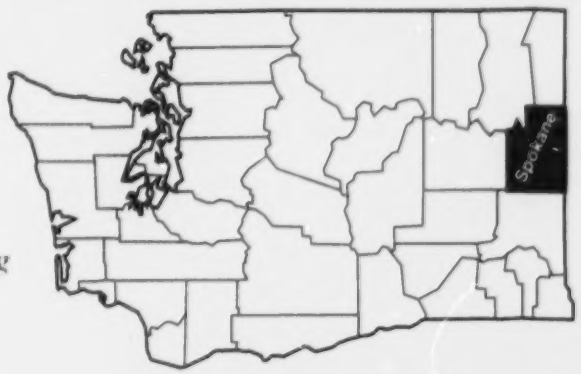
For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 2000.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Spokane County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 37% of children in Spokane County lived in families with inadequate incomes.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is approximately 10%, 5% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in Spokane County. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Ten percent of children in Spokane County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Five percent of children in Spokane County who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

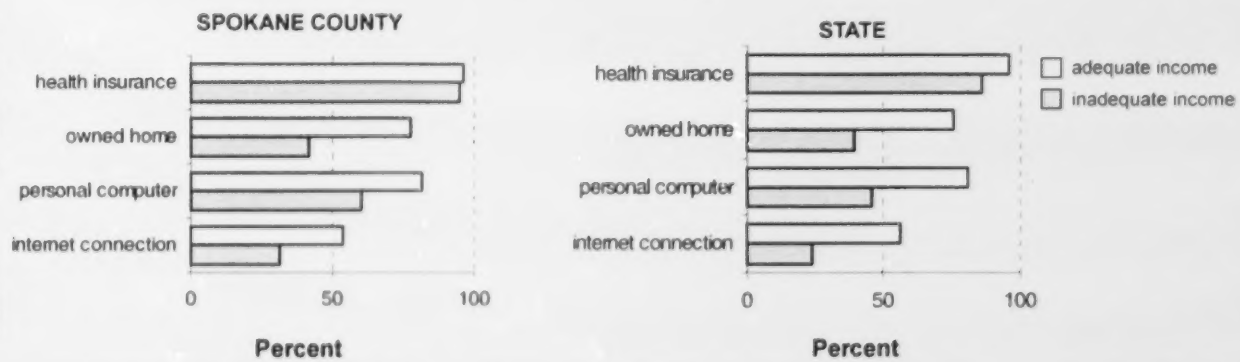
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Spokane region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income, have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



PS 029587

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

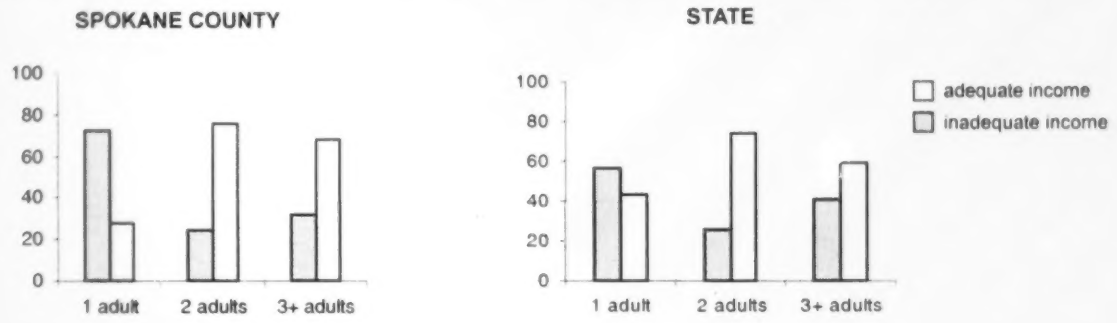
One in thirty three teenaged (15-17 years of age) girls was pregnant in 1998, a slight decrease from 1997.

Spokane County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Spokane County) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income[1]

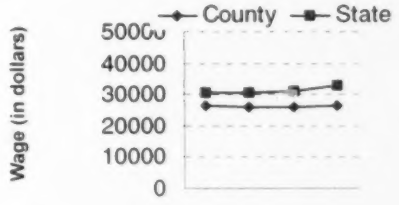


*Average Annual Wages**

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	26,200(-2.2)	25,977(-0.9)	25,929(-0.2)	26,546(2.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

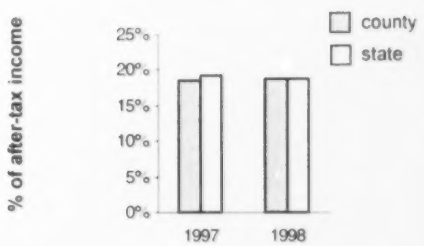


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,272	18.6	18.7	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One half seventh graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning Reading Test in 1999, more than a 2 % increase from 1998.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	739(13.9)	608(11.0)	545(9.9)	-1.1	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	274(5.1)	317(5.7)	301(5.5)	-0.3	♦ **Better**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	15(16.1)	6(3.9)	8(6.4)	11(7.4)	253(5.0)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	377(5.0)	339(3.8)	306(3.4)	-0.4	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	3,639(3.5)	3,009(2.7)	4,143(3.8)	1.1	• **Worse**
	AR	2,743(2.6)	2,782(2.5)	3,893(3.5)	1.0	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	4,795(12.3)	4,849(9.8)	4,632(9.4)	-0.5	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

SPOKANE REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	46.1	48.3	2.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	31.2	34.9	3.7	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	48.2	50.4	2.2	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	25.1	28.5	3.4	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.7	17.6	3.9	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	26.6	30.1	3.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.6	0.1	♦ **Better**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income is below 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost; Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care; Teen Pregnancy; Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Stevens County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Sixteen percent of children in Stevens County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

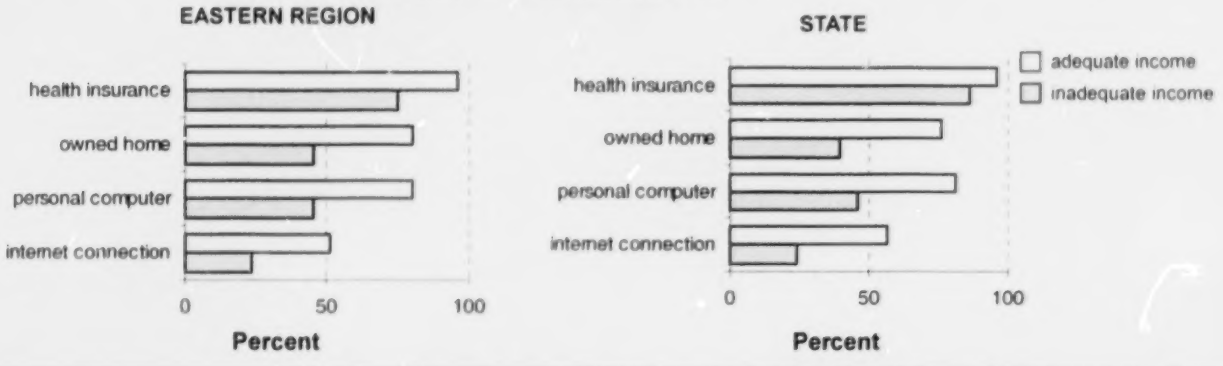
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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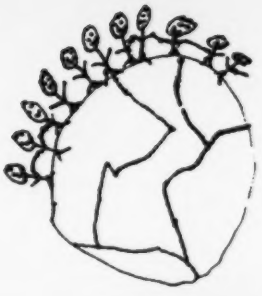


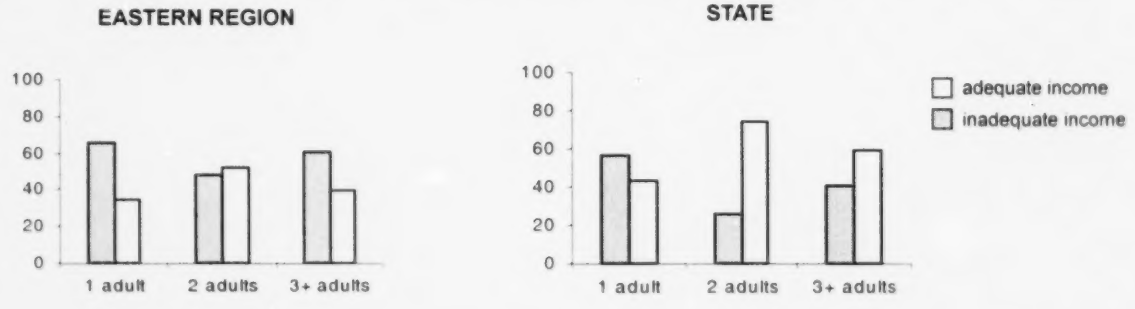
One in seventeen youths (10-17 years of age) was arrested in 1998, the second lowest rate in the region.

Stevens County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

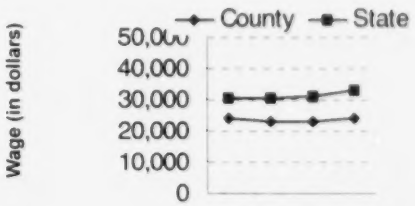


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	23,787(-3.5)	23,175(-2.6)	23,115(-0.3)	23,762(2.7)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)



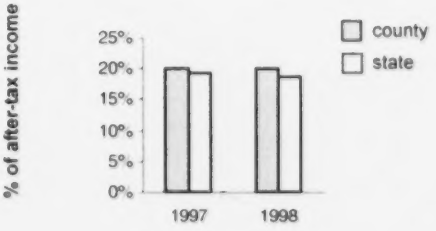
Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend

No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,068	20.1	20.1	0.0
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The average wage increased by 2.7% between 1997 and 1998 in Stevens County.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	78(19.5)	77(17.0)	64(15.5)	-1.5	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	21(5.3)	27(6.0)	23(5.6)	-0.4	♦ **Better**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	30(3.8)	33(2.9)	28(2.4)	-0.5	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	482(4.6)	349(3.1)	755(6.7)	3.6	• **Worse**
	AR	398(3.8)	253(2.2)	449(4.0)	1.8	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	172(4.7)	377(6.6)	361(6.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health.*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission.*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washingbn Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from theAnnie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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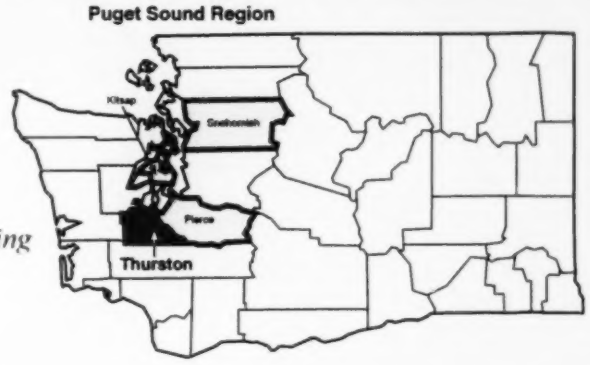
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Thurston County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 29% of children in the Puget Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 8%, 2.6% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Puget Sound Region. It is particularly high for African Americans.
- Nine percent of children in Thurston County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the Puget Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

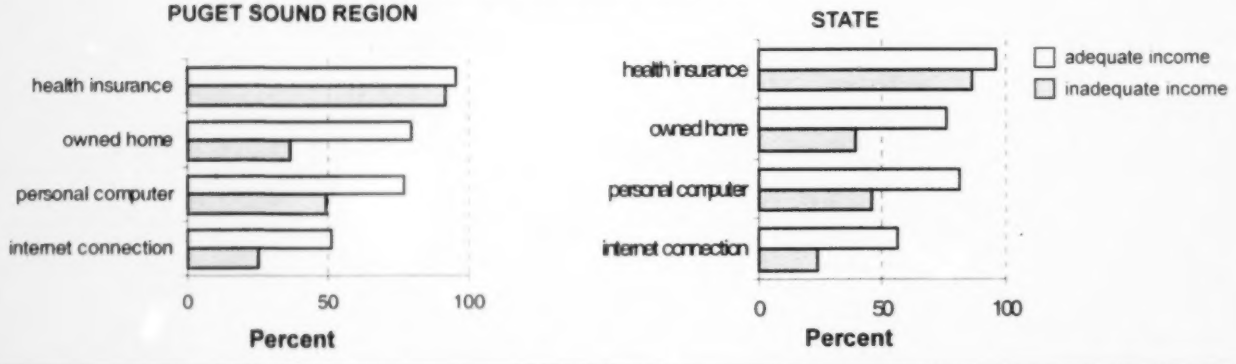
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Puget Sound region, children of color passed the reading at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 60% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[2] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

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WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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(206) 685-9109

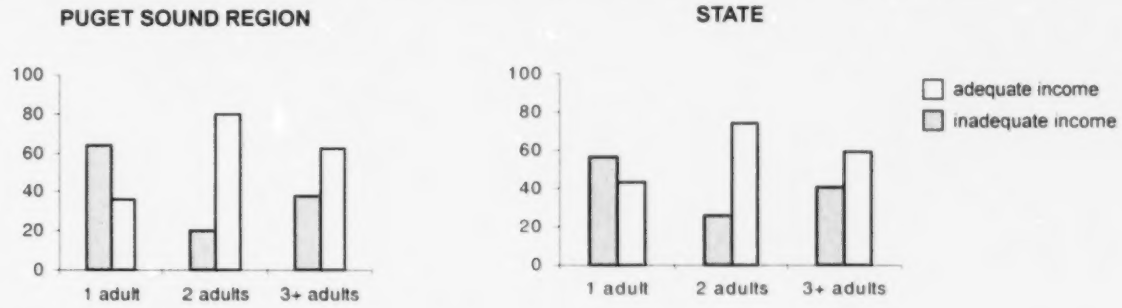
One in eleven babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1998, the second lowest rate in the state.

Thurston County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Puget Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

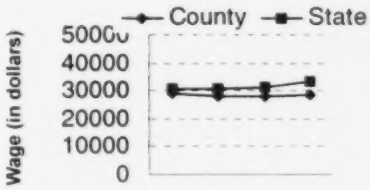


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	28,968(-2.5)	28,131(-3.0)	27,731(-1.4)	28,433(2.5)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

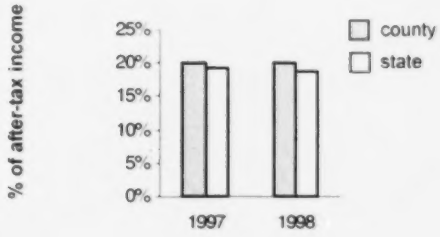


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,872	20.0	20.1	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in twelve juveniles (10-17 years of age) was arrested in 1998.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	511(23.2)	257(10.6)	231(9.2)	-1.4	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	99(4.5)	123(5.1)	150(6.0)	0.9	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	104(10.3)	83(5.0)	36(7.5)	110(6.9)	1039(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	192(5.7)	207(4.7)	189(4.2)	-0.5	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,563(3.1)	1,257(2.3)	1,613(3.0)	0.7	• **Worse**
	AR	777(1.5)	951(1.8)	1,170(2.2)	0.4	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,453(8.7)	2,024(8.3)	2,137(8.6)	0.4	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

PUGET SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	40.1	43.9	3.8	♦ **Better**
Children of color	29.0	33.8	4.8	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	43.2	47.3	4.1	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.7	0.7	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	19.2	25.1	5.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.0	16.5	3.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	21.0	27.9	6.9	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Puget Sound Region** includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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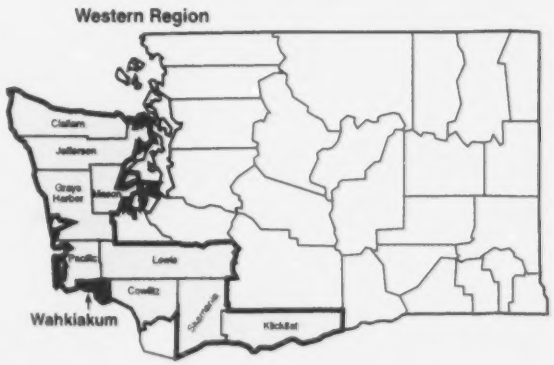
Web site: http://hspc.org

Wahkiakum County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 46% of children in the Western Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, slightly higher than low birthweight for Caucasian children in the Western Region.
- Thirteen percent of children in the Western Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

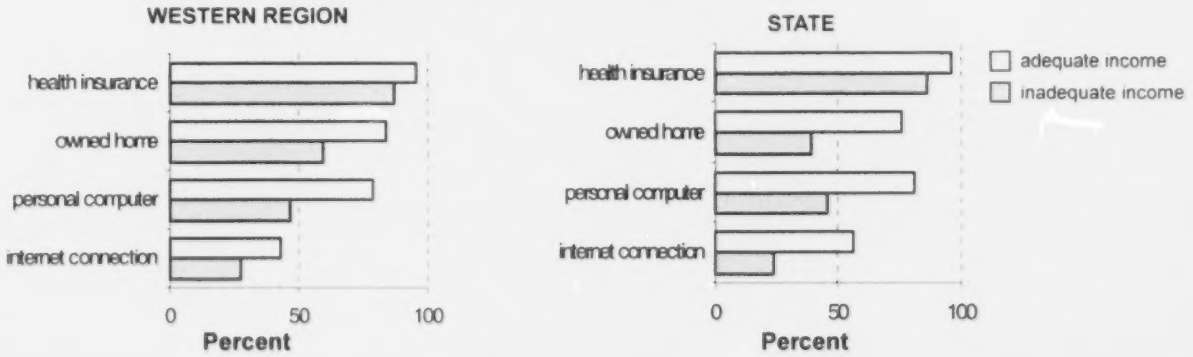
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, the Western region, children of color passed the reading test at only 70% of the rate at which Caucasian children, and only 50% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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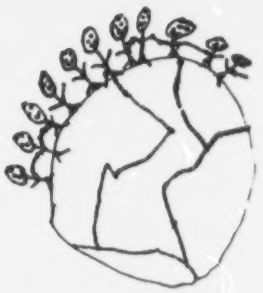


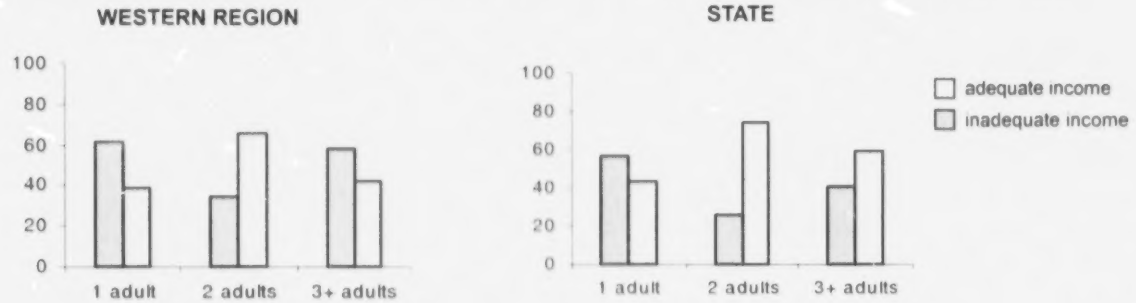
Average wages decreased by nearly 2% between 1997 and 1998, one of the most significant decreases in this region.

Wahkiakum County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Western Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

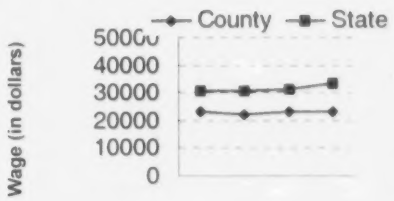


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend
•
Worse

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	23,247(-0.1)	22,102(-5.2)	23,303(5.2)	22,873(-1.9)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

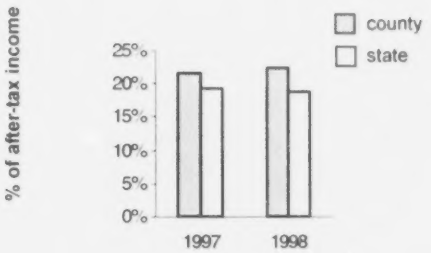


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend
•
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,329	21.6	22.3	0.7
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in twenty-five juveniles (10 - 17 years of age) was arrested in 1998, the second lowest rate in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	NA
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	15(4.1)	21(8.2)	NA(NA)	241(5.3)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA(NA)	NA	No Change
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	34(4.1)	43(4.4)	61(6.4)	2.0	• **Worse**
	AR	29(3.5)	30(3.1)	47(4.9)	1.8	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	31(7.7)	12(2.6)	18(3.8)	1.3	• **Worse**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

WESTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	39.0	40.2	1.2	♦ **Better**
Children of color	26.7	29.9	3.2	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	41.2	42.5	1.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.7	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.4	21.3	3.9	♦ **Better**
Children of color	9.1	11.4	2.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	18.7	23.4	4.7	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Western Region** includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost: Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

This report was produced by Incho Lee, Adam Nelson, Michael Bence, Hoai Tran, and Richard Brandon of the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

Walla Walla County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twenty-four percent of children in Walla Walla County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- In families with adequate income, almost twice as many of Washington's children have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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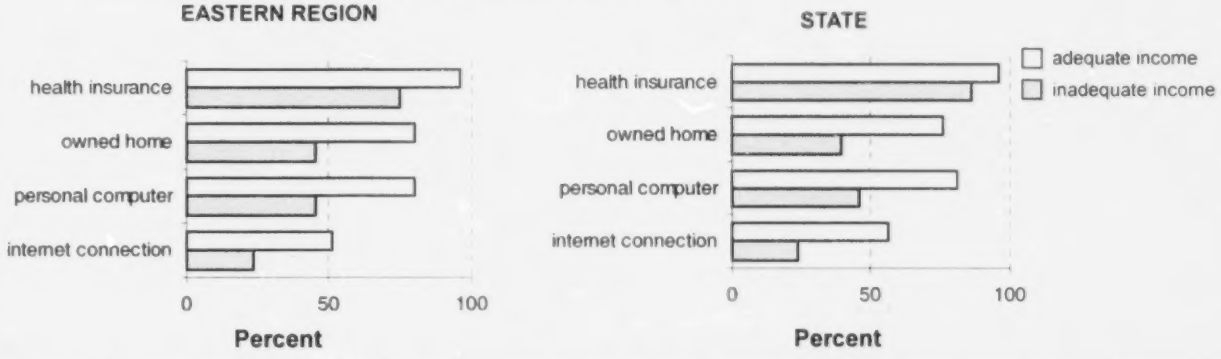
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109

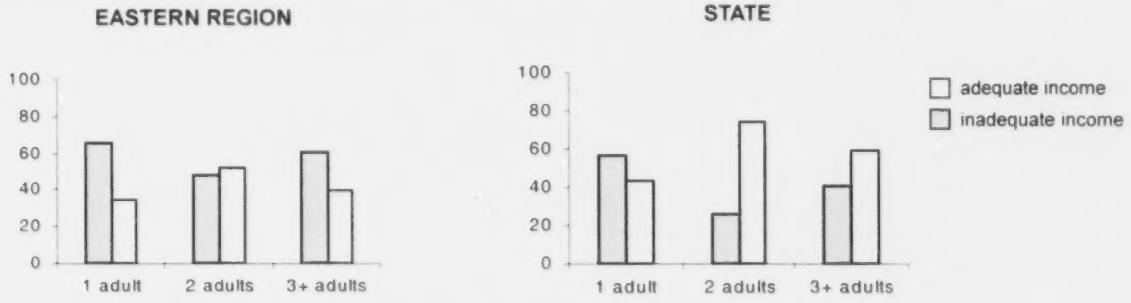
The teenage (15-17 years of age) pregnancy rate decreased slightly between 1997 and 1998; however one in twenty teenaged girls was pregnant in 1998.

Walla Walla County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

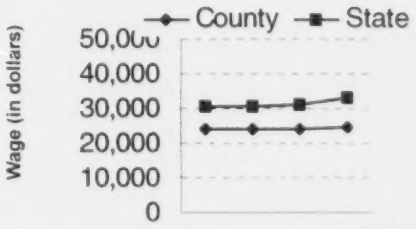


Average Annual Wages *

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,220(-2.2)	24,217(0.0)	24,012(-0.9)	24,422(1.7)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

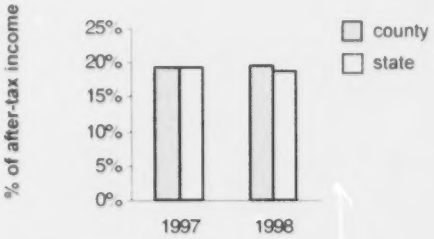


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,056	19.2	19.5	0.2
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in eleven youths (10 - 17 years of age) was arrested 1997.

For more information contact Washington Kids Count at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	166(25.9)	165(24.4)	169(24.1)	-0.3	♦ Better
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	22(3.4)	30(4.4)	36(5.1)	0.7	• Worse
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	60(6.3)	51(4.3)	60(5.0)	0.7	• Worse
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	656(4.9)	725(5.2)	1,361(9.9)	4.7	• Worse
	AR	410(3.0)	495(3.6)	954(6.9)	3.3	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	507(9.8)	519(8.0)	570(8.7)	0.7	• Worse
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

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[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

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[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

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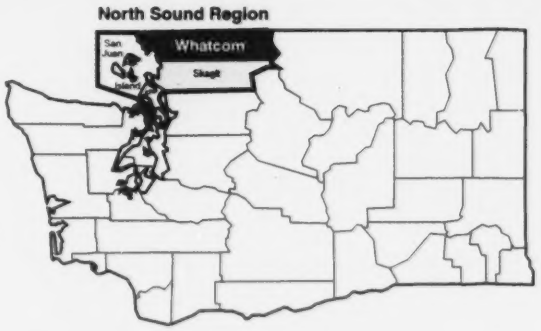
WASHINGTON kids count

Whatcom County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased by 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 42% of children in the North Sound Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is almost 7%, 3.2% more than the low birthweight for Caucasian children in the North Sound Region.
- Twenty-eight percent of children in Whatcom County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eight percent of children in the North Sound Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the North Sound region, children of color passed the reading and math tests at only 60% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

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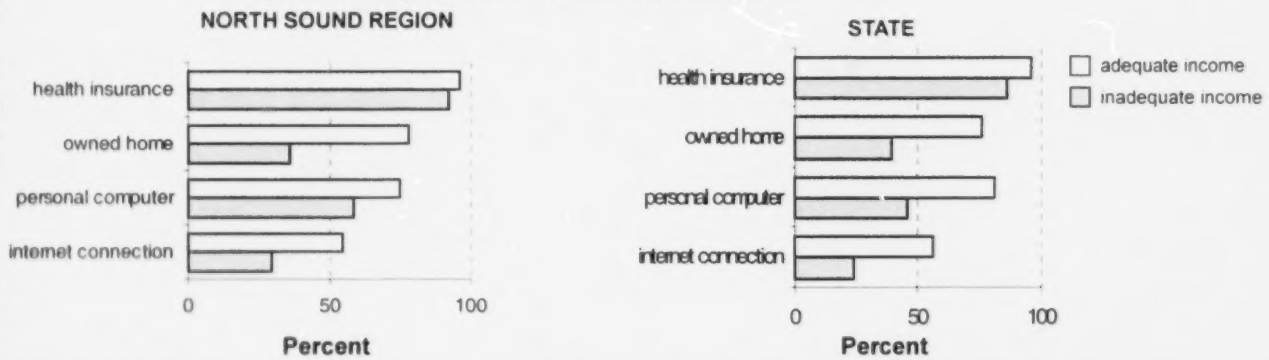
Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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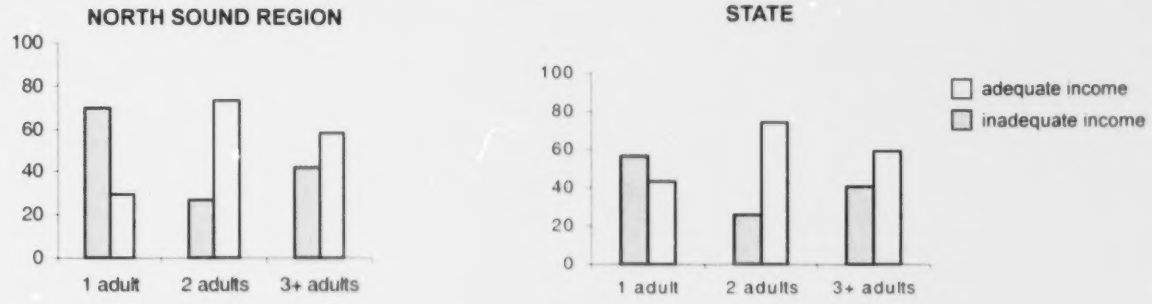
The average wage was the highest in 1998 in this region.

Whatcom County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (North Sound Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

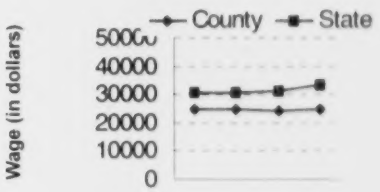


*Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	24,840(-1.8)	24,676(-0.7)	24,281(-1.6)	24,783(2.0)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

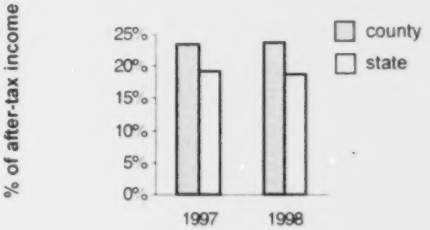


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,992	23.4	23.6	0.2
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

One in nine youths was arrested in 1998.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	488(29.2)	472(24.3)	567(27.6)	3.3	• Worse
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• Worse

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	56(3.3)	94(4.8)	84(4.1)	-0.7	♦ Better
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• Worse

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	31(5.7)	12(9.5)	15(8.9)	142(3.5)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	110(4.5)	136(3.6)	132(3.4)	-0.2	♦ Better
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ Better

Child Abuse and Neglect[1] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,310(3.4)	1,810(4.3)	3,584(8.4)	4.1	• Worse
	AR	548(1.4)	859(2.1)	1,780(4.2)	2.1	• Worse
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• Worse
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• Worse

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,347(10.5)	2,497(13.0)	2,264(11.6)	-1.4	♦ Better
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• Worse

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

NORTH SOUND REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	47.6	51.6	4.0	♦ Better
Children of color	29.9	34.3	4.4	♦ Better
Caucasian children	51.2	55.3	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	25.3	29.8	4.5	♦ Better
Children of color	15.1	18.3	3.2	♦ Better
Caucasian children	27.2	32.4	5.2	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ Better
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ Better
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	No Change

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ Better
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ Better
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ Better
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	No Change

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit, and Whatcom Counties.**
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

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Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

Whitman County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary

Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1988, 34% of children in Washington, and 54% of children in the Eastern Region lived in families with annual income that is inadequate to meet their needs.[1]

Disparities in children's health

- The rates of low birthweight babies for children of color is nearly 5%, 1.4% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Eastern Region.
- Twelve percent of children in Whitman County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Twenty-five percent of children in the Eastern Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

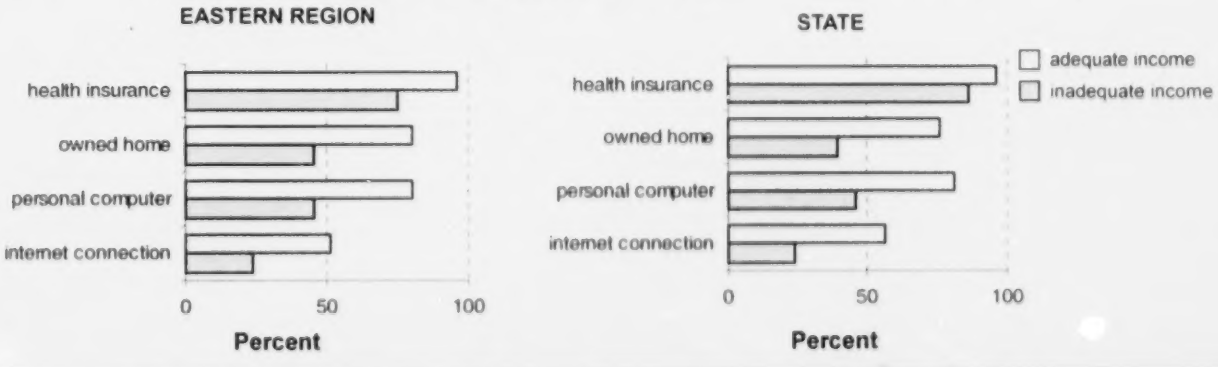
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Eastern region, children of color passed the reading test at only 50% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many of Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs. 24%) as children in low income families.[1]

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .

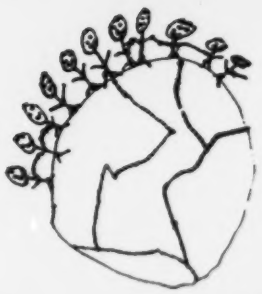


Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 2000**

PS 029582

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
Washington Kids Count at
(206) 685-9109



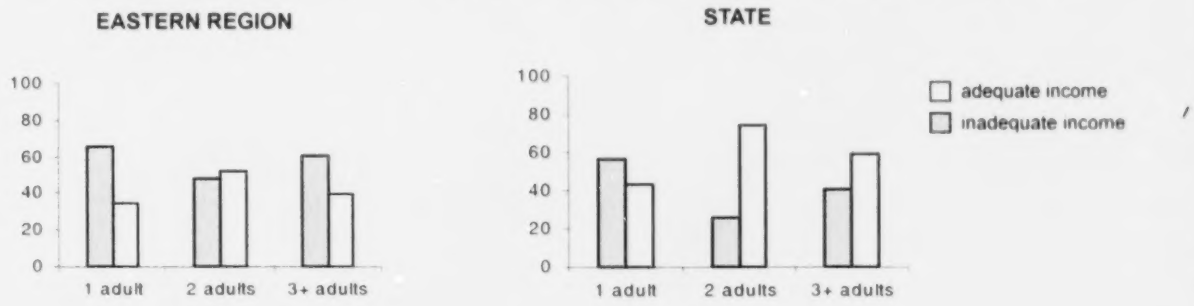
One in nine babies was born without adequate prenatal care.

Whitman County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Eastern Region) –

The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income.[1]

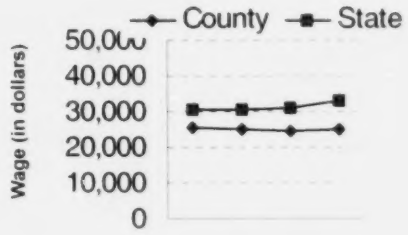


Average Annual Wages **

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	25,345(-2.0)	24,860(-2.0)	24,730(-0.5)	25,130(1.6)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

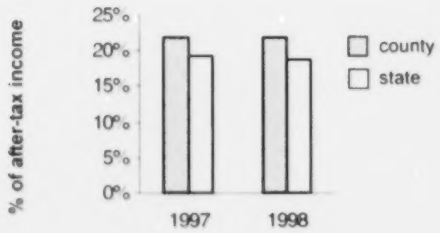


Child Care Burden[2] *-*

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,740	21.8	22.0	0.3
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by 2.5% between 1997 and 1998, the lowest in the state.

For more information
contact Washington Kids Count
at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	45(11.1)	54(13.8)	47(11.8)	-2.0	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	18(4.4)	11(2.8)	15(3.8)	1.0	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	NA(NA)	88(4.8)	12(6.5)	8(7.8)	225(3.8)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	12(2.1)	10(1.5)	7(1.0)	-0.4	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	290(3.7)	335(4.1)	373(4.6)	0.5	• **Worse**
	AR	189(2.4)	242(3.0)	261(3.2)	0.2	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	143(3.3)	204(5.5)	112(3.0)	-2.5	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

EASTERN REGION

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	38.6	41.6	3.0	♦ **Better**
Children of color	18.1	22.4	4.3	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	45.2	48.6	3.4	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.4	0.5	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	18.5	22.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Children of color	6.7	9.2	2.5	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	22.4	27.4	5.0	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.3	0.0	**No Change**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Eastern Region** includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens,Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

[5] WASL test scores for students receiving special education, Section 504 Accomodations, and/or Title 1 for Bilinqual/ESL educaton services are excluded from these analyses.

[6] Disparity ratio is the percent of children of color divided by the percent of Caucasian children meeting state standards on the WASL tests.

Data Sources:

Indicators of Economic Disparity, Family Structure and Economic Well-Being: *State Population Survey: 1998 (OFM)*
Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS: *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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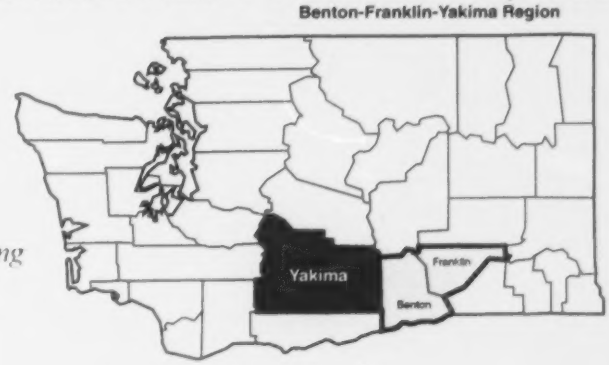
Yakima County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 2000

Statewide Summary



Growing wealth, growing disparities in children's well-being.

This has been a year of solid economic growth in Washington, but disparities in all realms of child well-being continued at 1998-99 levels or grew worse.

Annual wages increased in Washington

- Average annual wages between 1997 and 1998 increased 5.6% in Washington. However, the greatest growth occurred in King County (8.3%), while the growth rate in the remaining counties was at or below 4.2%.

Many of Washington's children live in families with inadequate income

- In 1998, 34% of children in Washington, and 53% of children in Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region lived in families with inadequate annual income.

Disparities in children's health

- The rate of low birthweight babies for children of color is 5.7%, 2.5% more than low birthweight for Caucasians in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region.
- Eighteen percent of children in Yakima County were born with inadequate prenatal care in 1998.
- Eighteen percent of children in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region who live in households with inadequate income lack health insurance.

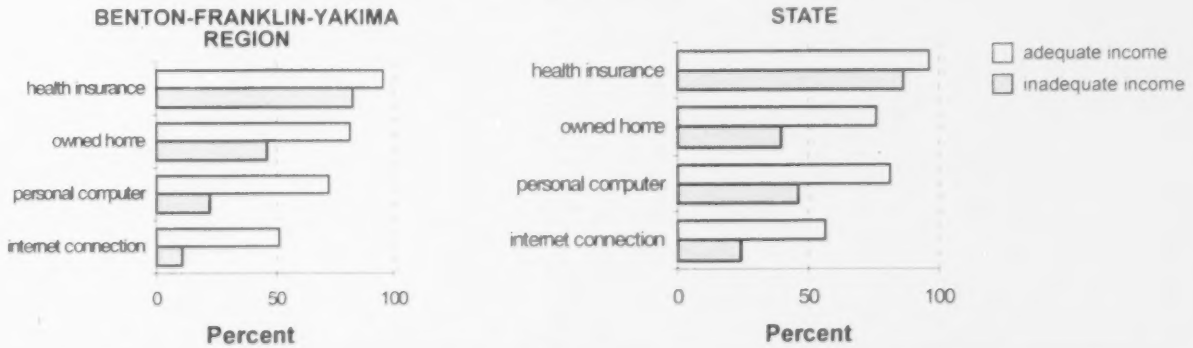
Disparities in children's education

- Although more seventh graders met state reading and math standards, the disparity between the percent of children of color and that of Caucasian children meeting standards for both tests did not change between 1998 and 1999 in the state of Washington. During 1999, in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima region, children of color passed the reading test at only 40% of the rate at which Caucasian children passed, and only 30% on the math test.

Disparities in children's access to technology

- Almost twice as many Washington's children in families with adequate income have home computers (80% vs. 46%) and home access to the Internet (56% vs 24%) as children in low income families.

Indicators of Economic Disparity - Percent of children (birth to 17) in households with adequate vs. inadequate income[1] who live in households with . . .



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WASHINGTON kids count

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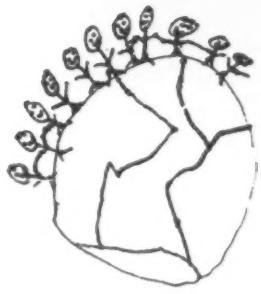
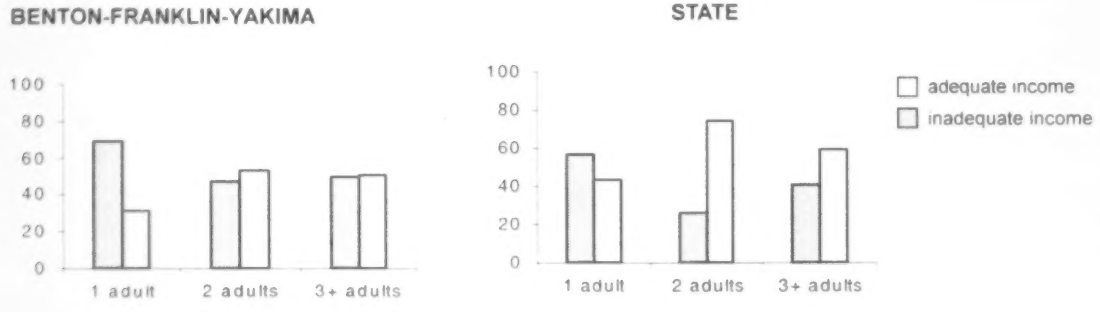


The child care burden increased by 0.1% between 1997 and 1998 in Yakima County, one of the smallest among the counties with the increasing childcare burden in the state.

Yakima County 2000 Profile

Economic Well-Being

Family Structure and Economic Well-Being (Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region) –
The percent of children living in one-, two-, and three-adult households with adequate or inadequate income[1]

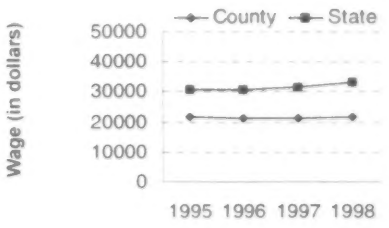


Average Annual Wages*

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1998 dollars.

Trend ♦ Better

	1995	1996	1997	1998
County	21,331(-1.2)	20,940(-1.9)	21,026(0.4)	21,512(2.3)
State	30,499(-1.4)	30,579(0.3)	31,234(2.1)	33,071(5.6)

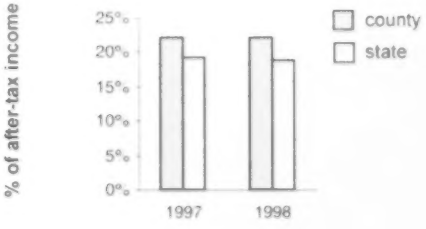


Child Care Burden[2] -

The percentage of a typical two-parent, one earner family's after-tax income required to pay full-time child care costs for one preschool child.

Trend ♦ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1998	1997	1998	1997-1998
County	4,008	22.0	22.1	0.1
State	5,208	19.2	18.7	-0.5



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Only one in five seventh graders met adequate standards on the 1999 Washington Assessment Learning math test in Benton-Franklin-Yakima region, the lowest in the state.

For more information
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at (206) 685-9109

WASHINGTON kids count

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) to mothers who received no prenatal care, or prenatal care delayed past the vulnerable first trimester of pregnancy.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	925(26.0)	797(19.0)	788(18.3)	-0.7	♦ **Better**
State	16,030(22.1)	11,816(15.1)	12,243(15.4)	0.3	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	179(5.0)	238(5.7)	257(6.0)	0.3	• **Worse**
State	3,813(5.2)	4,381(5.6)	4,545(5.7)	0.1	• **Worse**

Low Birthweight by Race/Ethnic Group - The number of babies born (and percent of all babies born) by race/ethnic group with birthweights below the healthy birthweight of 2500 grams (5.5 pounds).

	African American	Hispanic	Native American	Asian American	Caucasian
Region	13(NA)	179(5.2)	22(8.3)	6(6.5)	222(3.2)
State	296(10.8)	493(4.9)	138(7.8)	366(6.8)	3,075(4.6)

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of girls (and percent of all girls) age 15 to 17 who became pregnant.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	334(7.6)	400(8.1)	370(7.4)	-0.7	♦ **Better**
State	5,525(5.8)	5,359(4.6)	5,107(4.3)	-0.3	♦ **Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect[3] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age birth to 17 referred as possible victims of abuse or neglect (TR), and judged to merit an investigation after initial screening (AR).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	TR	3,589(5.7)	3,037(4.6)	4,255(6.5)	1.9	• **Worse**
	AR	2,484(3.9)	2,475(3.8)	3,664(5.6)	1.8	• **Worse**
State	TR	56,477(3.8)	52,415(3.5)	77,033(5.2)	1.7	• **Worse**
	AR	36,636(2.5)	37,938(2.5)	57,633(5.6)	3.1	• **Worse**

Juvenile Arrests[4] - The number of children (and percent of all children) age 10 to 17 who were arrested.

	Benchmark: 1988	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	1,652(7.5)	3,189(11.5)	3,126(11.2)	-0.3	♦ **Better**
State	43,465(8.9)	52,203(7.9)	53,955(8.0)	0.2	• **Worse**

Education

Percent of 7th grade students meeting adequate reading and math standards on the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL) test[5].

BENTON-FRANKLIN-YAKIMA

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	32.8	38.2	5.4	♦ **Better**
Children of color	15.0	20.6	5.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	43.1	49.0	5.9	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.3	0.4	0.1	♦ **Better**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	17.1	19.5	2.4	• **Worse**
Children of color	5.1	8.2	3.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	23.6	27.1	3.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.2	0.3	0.1	♦ **Better**

STATE

Reading

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	42.1	46.2	4.1	♦ **Better**
Children of color	27.1	32.4	5.1	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	46.5	50.8	4.3	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.6	0.6	0.0	**No Change**

Math

	1998	1999	Change	Trend
Overall	22.0	27.5	5.5	♦ **Better**
Children of color	13.4	16.9	3.6	♦ **Better**
Caucasian children	24.5	31.0	6.5	♦ **Better**
Disparity Ratio[6]	0.5	0.5	0.0	**No Change**

Notes:

- **For Lack of Prenatal Care, Low Birthweight, Low Birthweight by Race/ Ethnic Group, Teen Pregnancy, we are not reporting if thenumber is less than five.**
- **The Ben-Fran-Yak Region** includes Benton, Franklin, and Yakima Counties, from the 1998 State Population Survey.
- **Trend** refers to change in differences in percent, rate, or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used below which change was considered insignificant: Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Child Abuse, and Juvenile Arrests, 3.0 percentage points.

[1] Adequate income is defined as yearly household income at or above 200% of the federal poverty threshold; inadequate income isbelow 200% of the federal poverty threshold. In 1997 (the year the State Population Survey was conducted), 200% of the federal poverty threshold was $2153 a month for a three person family.

[2] Childcare burden is based on a 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing income taxes as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

[3] Trends in child abuse and neglect referrals may not reflect actual changes due to changes between 1998 and 1999 in the way DSHS reports referrals. Total Referrals (TR) and Accepted Referrals (AR) do not reflect double counting.

[4] Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes.

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Annual Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM.
Childcare Cost, Child Abuse and Neglect: DSHS, *Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration*
Prenatal Care, Teen Pregnancy, Low Birthweight: *Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health*
Juvenile Arrests: *Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission*
WASL Reading and Math Scores: *Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI)*

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

Drawings contributed by students at local preschools and schools.

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